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WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Considers the Mexican War Pension Bill.

[illegible] PASSES A NUMBER OF BILLS.

[illegible] Letter to Congressman Springer—[illegible] Report of the Senate Committee on the Danville Riot.

The Exclusion Act Violated.

[illegible] June 9.—The treasury department is [illegible] in some instances certificates have [illegible] laborers at ports other than exit [illegible] the United States, and that such certificates [illegible] to Chinese merchants. Under [illegible] officers may sometimes be [illegible] and one at the port of [illegible] first port and one at the port of [illegible] at least of these has been fraudulently [illegible] to obtain admission into the United [illegible] laborers not entitled to the privilege. [illegible] officers, therefore, have been instructed to be careful, and confine the issue of such [illegible] Chinese laborers who depart directly [illegible] and to refrain from issuing them [illegible] intend to proceed to China by any [illegible] some other port in the United [illegible] who are not laborers.

[illegible] a Canal Across Nicaragua.

[illegible] June 9.—It has been reported for [illegible] that Secretary Frelinghuysen had [illegible] policy of acquiring certain [illegible] for constructing a [illegible] across that country from [illegible] and that the matter has [illegible] discussion between him[illegible] Arthur and other members [illegible]. It is understood the subject has re[illegible] form, and that the secretary, [illegible] about $200,000, for carry[illegible] into effect, recently communicated [illegible] the senate on the subject. The [illegible] consideration by the senate in [illegible] to-day, but no conclusion was [illegible].

The Vacant Mission to be Filled.

[illegible] June 9.—[Special.]—It is now stated [illegible] will soon fill the vacant German [illegible] of ex-Senator Cole of California [illegible] this connection. He is now here.

Senate.

[illegible] June 9.—In the senate the Mexican [illegible] bill was taken up. The pending [illegible] on the table, being Riddleberger's [illegible] to strike out the phrase "for the [illegible]" from the amendment providing for soldiers who fought in the late [illegible] of the rebellion. Williams' [illegible] amendment on the table; carried [illegible].

[illegible] were offered and laid on the [illegible] consideration was deferred until [illegible].

[illegible] Aldrich, Blair and Bayard a [illegible] on the labor bureau bill. [illegible] the senate adjourned.

House.

[illegible] June 9.—This morning the republi[illegible] was greatly re-enforced by the [illegible] of members from the Chicago [illegible]. The house went into committee of [illegible] in the chair) on the river and [illegible].

[illegible] favored liberal appropriations for [illegible] of the Mississippi river, and hoped [illegible] be governed by no small consider[illegible] appropriations for the improvement of [illegible] of the country.

[illegible] the committee rose, and the floor [illegible] the committee on the district of [illegible].

[illegible] bills of local interest were passed, [illegible] appointed Feran, O'Neill (Mo.) and [illegible] bill to establish a bureau [illegible].

[illegible] was passed, authorizing the construction [illegible] across the Willamette river.

[illegible] was passed fixing the limits of the [illegible] and district courts for the eastern [illegible] districts of Texas.

[illegible] until 1 P. M.

[illegible] session of the house a number of [illegible] the appropriations for a va[illegible] of rivers and harbors were [illegible] down. After consideration of six [illegible] pages of the bill the committee [illegible] adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL CHIT-CHAT.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

[illegible] June 9.—Mr. Willis expects to call [illegible] of representatives to-day the [illegible] appropriation bill, and ask for [illegible] consideration of it. The [illegible] appropriation bill was reported to [illegible] and Randall said he would [illegible]. The measure is a long one, and [illegible] two or three days to dispose [illegible] is reached before Thursday, Mr. [illegible] day, call up the bill relative to [illegible]. Saturday has been set apart [illegible] of the bill to amend the Thurman [illegible]. The Utah bill is the unfinished [illegible] of the senate calendar, and if Senator [illegible], I will probably be called up [illegible] predict the day of final action upon [illegible] and diplomatic appropriation bill [illegible] the senate to-day but will probably [illegible] for discussion before Wednesday or [illegible] Hill will make an effort to secure [illegible] of the postal telegraph bill after [illegible] disposed of.

A LETTER FROM DORSEY.

[illegible] June 9.—Ex-Senator Dorsey has [illegible] to Springer, chairman of the com[illegible] by the department of justice [illegible] alludes to the testimony of Mc[illegible] as picturesque imagination and [illegible] James' story about Garfield as a [illegible] of a miserable man. He says [illegible] of Salt Lake paid $200,000 to [illegible] crowd to protect what the law [illegible] him in, and that George E. Spencer [illegible] of the late J. W. Bosler and himself [illegible] to pay Elkins for the purpose of [illegible] and prosecution.

PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATION.

[illegible] June 9.—The president to-day sent [illegible] message suggesting the propriety of [illegible] appropriating $383,000 for the purpose of [illegible] and harmonious exhibition on [illegible] government at New Orleans. It was [illegible] committee on appropriation.

THE DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

[illegible] of the Senate Committee Investi[illegible] the Danville Riot.

[illegible] June 9.—The minority report of the [illegible] on the Danville riots says that [illegible] the opinions of mankind should have [illegible] republicans to conduct the investiga[illegible] fairness and judicial impartiality. A [illegible] majority report would satisfy every [illegible] this was not done. The examination [illegible] with sharpness and vigor. The peo[illegible] were all the way through treated as [illegible] were on trial, with republican sena[illegible]. Things were assumed to be true on [illegible] statements of ignorant negroes, though [illegible] by reputable persons, both white and [illegible]. The report describes the riot, from the [illegible] of the minority, as a local affair, not [illegible] politics. It goes at length into a [illegible] of mobs in northern cities, [illegible] committed at the north, at udes [illegible] riots, the Tewksbury almshouse [illegible] Massachusetts, the killing of inof[illegible] New York and other northern [illegible] that an investigation of these [illegible] proper a subject of congressional [illegible] investigation of the killing of four [illegible] Danville.

[illegible] from Ohio was investigating [illegible] Danville, and holding up his hands in [illegible] shooting of four negroes in a crowd of [illegible] had attacked and crowded to the wall [illegible] twenty whites, bloodshed, murder [illegible] burning riot in his own city, Cincinnati [illegible] more than fifty persons were [illegible] number wounded, and a million [illegible] of property destroyed. The minority [illegible] be if committees were appointed [illegible] the killing of negroes in Ohio for the [illegible] carcasses to medical colleges, and to [illegible] the state of trade in that branch of [illegible] industry, and whether it is likely to interfere [illegible] business in Cincinnati.

[illegible] charges the majority with making a [illegible] to deprive the people of Mississippi [illegible] in case they do not vote for the [illegible], and of shifting the expense of [illegible] documents from the republican [illegible] committee on the public treasury.

[illegible] SHERMAN'S SPRINKLER.

[illegible] Marched Through Georgia Talks [illegible] to a Minion of the Law.

[illegible] St. Louis Globe Democrat.

[illegible] the water inspectors reported a hose [illegible] at General Sherman's residence. The [illegible] water rates thereupon sent [illegible] a notice to this effect:

[illegible] notified that your house license [illegible] the use of hose for any purpose. The [illegible] the use of water on your premises [illegible]. Unless proper license therefor is [illegible] license issued heretofore will be re[illegible] provided by section 14 of ordinance 11,6?0, [illegible] rates, and the water shut off from [illegible].

[illegible] back with the following letter as [illegible] in General Sherman's well known [illegible]:

912 GARRISON AVENUE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28, 1884.

[illegible] is simply an insult to common society, [illegible] have inspected my entire premises, [illegible] the rates for a year in advance, to [illegible]. Tax washing for the pavement in [illegible] is for the public and will not be [illegible] waste the water, or he says he does. If [illegible] live in St. Louis, I can easily find [illegible] I will be more welcome and not be [illegible] a nuisance.

W. T. S.

[illegible] when he left California, was worth [illegible]. The Sunday before he left he [illegible] and was expressing regret at his de[illegible] from it: "There is my [illegible] it shows that I am worth [illegible] $5,000,000 in round [illegible] the $40,000,000 of the [illegible]. The latter will always attend the [illegible] question of time as to my [illegible] I will travel. [illegible] and will keep out of [illegible] truth, but unfortunately [illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

BASIS OF CONFERENCE AGREED UPON.

LONDON, June 9.—Granville and Waddington have agreed upon a basis of conference on Egyptian affairs. The terms of the agreement have been imparted to the powers. They affirm the principle of temporary occupation of Egypt by England, to which no limit is fixed; to prepare an international control of powers; to audit the whole system of the revenue and expenses of Egypt. England recognizes the suzerain right of the porte throughout Egypt, including the Soudan. France formally abandons the claim to dual control.

NOT IN UNISON WITH GRANVILLE.

LONDON, June 9.—A minority of the cabinet oppose Earl Granville's concession of international control, a strong section of liberal members of parliament will vote against the establishment of such control. Should the vote of parliament reject the agreement with France, Granville will resign.

ORANGEMEN STOPPED.

LONDON, June 9.—Orangemen who were to have started from England for Newry were stopped by the secretary of the Orange society, owing to Spencer's proclamation.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Wheat is quiet and firm: winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 4d@7s 5d; California, 7s 3d@7s 5d; club, 7s 7d@7s 11d.

IRELAND.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT NEWRY.

NEWRY, June 8.—Nationalists paraded the streets with bands and banners. The meeting was held outside the town. On the return of the nationalists from the meeting they threw stones, and when the procession reached the protestant quarter of the town the protestants retaliated and several shots were fired. The police and troops interfered. Four nationalists and several Orangemen were arrested. Many were injured.

GERMANY.

POLITICAL NOTES FROM HOLLAND.

BERLIN, June 9.—Bismarck will send his son Herbert to direct the legation at the Hague in order to watch the succession policy of the Dutch government in the event of the death of the prince of Orange. It is reported that King William of Holland has secretly affianced his 4-year-old daughter, Princess Wilhelmina, to Prince Baudoin, son of Count Flanders, heir apparent to the throne of Belgium, in order to reunite Holland and Belgium.

Bismarck supports the candidacy of the duke of Nassau.

Bavaria will vote in the federal council against the bill for taxation of the Bourse.

FRANCE.

TREATY CONDEMNED.

PEKIN, June 9.—The ambassadorship to France has been cancelled. The conclusion of the treaty with France is condemned. Preparation for defense continues.

HOW CONGRESSMEN LIVE.

Five Thousand a Year, Plenty of Perquisites and Free Passes.

Washington cor. Kansas City Times.

Congressmen are constantly complaining that their salaries of $5000 a year are too small; yet it would be hard to say what labors, in committee or on the floor, equivalent in value to that sum are performed by 250 out of the 325 members. They are principally a lot of loafers, who devote one or two hours a day to the public business and the remainder to their own affairs or pleasures. Nor is the salary of $5000 a year all that these alleged servants of the people enjoy. Their privileges and perquisites are in some cases nearly as dear to them as their annual fixed compensation.

Members of congress have the blessed privilege of knocking off work whenever they please, and so long as they please, with no reduction of pay. "Leave of absence" is necessary, it is true, but obtaining that, at any time and for any period, is a mere formal matter. The member is virtually master of his own time. If he wants thirty days' leave of absence he makes application in writing; this is read by the clerk; the speaker says: "If there is no objection leave will be granted." Objections are never heard of, as nobody listens to the clerk or cares a continental what is going on. Taking advantage of this privilege there are members who devote three-fourths of their time and nine-tenths of their energies to their private affairs, their salary running all the while.

But the constituent who continually receives letters or public documents from his representative, and knows of many of his neighbors enjoying the same attention, concludes that the member is a hard worker, and perhaps expresses a fear that he may ruin his health by over exertion in the people's behalf. The member himself, however, is not worried. He turns the bulk of his work—all the seed, document, speech, book and common letter mailing—over to his private secretary. The faithful private secretary learns to write like his master, and writes and signs the latter's letters, and "franks" his seeds and documents, perhaps, with the congressman 500 miles away, on business or pleasure bent.

But it costs the representative a snug sum to employ a private secretary, doesn't it? Oh, no. He brings a young man from his district to Washington, secures him a place in one of the departments or in the service of the house, and makes him his private secretary. From 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clock each day the private secretary amuses himself working for the government for from $1000 to $3000 a year, with 30 days' leave of absence. After 4 o'clock, evenings or Sundays, he puts in his really serious work attending to the documents, seeds and letters of his patron. This pretty arrangement virtually amounts to the government paying the salary and the congressman receiving the benefit. Nearly all the republican members and quite a number of the democrats have thus provided themselves with clerks at the government's expense, a provision which the dignified and independent senators made for themselves by direct and unconcealed use of the public funds.

Having once broken into congress the average member objects to being driven out, and his constant solicitude, sleeping, waking, yawning, speech making or legislating, is to secure renomination and election. Here the government comes to his assistance in a fatherly manner. It not only pays him a liberal salary while permitting him to remain at home as much as he wishes "fixing his fences," but supplies him with an abundance of campaign material and the means of using it without expense to himself. Thus the immense quantity of seeds and vast numbers of books, pamphlets and official publications of all sorts apportioned out among members, are printed and bound by the government, folded or wrapped by the government, addressed by the private secretary, whose salary is paid by the government, and carried without charge in the government's mail. This seed and document business is a very important agency in enabling a member to maintain his popularity and his seat. It is insinuating, widespread, and cheap. If the friendship of an influential constituent be somewhat cold and coy, he can be bombarded with the choicest products of the government printing office until only a hog would refuse his gratitude and good offices. More than one member of the house, unknown to fame but happy still, has held his comfortable seat for years solely on account of his diligent, discriminating stewardship in distributing his seeds and public documents.

"Why," says the admiring constituent, "my congressman's stationery alone will cost him several hundreds of dollars a year." But the constituent doesn't know. To provide for this expense each member is allowed $125 a year for newspapers and stationery, that he may keep well informed and have plenty of writing material. It was thought unjust to compel the member to buy the stationery which he would need in the public business. This item now costs the government the snug sum of $42,625 a year for members of the house alone, and is a fraud and a cheat upon the treasury. The committee rooms are all supplied with stationery not charged to any member, and there they all get their supplies. During the year ending June 30, 1[illegible] members of the house were al[illegible] their stationery, but only fifty-five [illegible] their whole allowance, while the [illegible] in cash $21,839 70. So only $16,[illegible] expended by members for sta[illegible] of that going for such objects as [illegible] by the score at $1 08 to $3 89 [illegible] at $5 98 to $13 2?, glove and [illegible] at $11 90 to $17 95, [illegible] $3 33 to $11 8?, other cases combs, [illegible] the score, opera glasses at $7 ?1 to [illegible] $2 to $7 70, reticules, pocketbooks, [illegible] albums, belts, autograph al[illegible] gold pencils and pens, and [illegible] articles at all prices. One item is [illegible] dozen corkscrews, $8 60;" and of [illegible] the bulk of this $16,000 fund for [illegible] wives, daughters and friends of our [illegible].

[illegible] it must be for our representatives [illegible] the way to Washington and back," [illegible] of the western member. But [illegible] member who lives farthest from the [illegible] Mr. Findlay, whose home is [illegible] draws only $8 mileage a year, while [illegible] lives in Portland, Oregon, draws [illegible] gentlemen use passes when travel[illegible] their respective profits from this [illegible] calculate. The mileage is 20 cents [illegible], computing the distance by nearest [illegible] his home to Washington, for each [illegible] or special. As it is 3134 miles from [illegible] Washington, Representative George [illegible] profit on each trip, even if he had [illegible].

[illegible] free telegraphy, free books, newspapers [illegible] stationery, free private secretary and [illegible] material, a free chance to devote most [illegible] own business, and with a salary of [illegible] profits on his stationery and mileage [illegible] average congressman manages to exist [illegible] smiles and serene smiles. He com[illegible] arduous labors and great expenses in [illegible] behalf, it is true, and occasionally [illegible] increase of salary or a greater [illegible] perquisites; but it is noticeable that the [illegible] makes him really sad is news that [illegible] is fixing things to relieve him of [illegible] at the end of his present term.

[illegible] Stubbs on Long Sermons.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Those w[illegible] knew Dr. Stubbs from his published [illegible] been agreeably surprised by the racy [illegible] which he delivered at Oxford yesterday on [illegible] the professorship of modern history. His allus[illegible] the English and foreign historians who have [illegible] contemporaneous with his term of office were [illegible] and graceful, but more [illegible] was the refreshing pro[illegible] of his soul on modern Oxford. He [illegible] nothing but scorn for the [illegible] attempt to combine professorial with [illegible] and described with real humor how [illegible] into his subject he had gradually [illegible] polish. On social matters he delivered himself [illegible] uncompromisingly still, expressing [illegible] deep-rooted hatred of "late hours, [illegible] smoking and universal y[illegible] sermons." A hearty d[illegible] of long sermons is at any rate an excellent qu[illegible] for a bishop.

DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

General Abe Buford, the Noted Turfman Commits Suicide.

A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL ENGINE OF WAR.

Special Points from New York—The Utah Pool Threatened with Disruption—The Day In Wall Street—General News.

General Abe Buford Commits Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—General Abe Buford of Kentucky, the best known turfman in America, committed suicide at Danville, Indiana, this morning, at the residence of his nephew, Benjamin E. Buford. General Buford came to Danville last Wednesday and attended the races. He seemed much depressed, which visibly increased after reading an article in a newspaper, giving an account of the decadence of the Buford family, written in connection with the return of Tom Buford to the Anchorage asylum, a physical wreck. The general's fortune was also swept away. Entering his room just after breakfast this morning he had been there but a short time when the report of a revolver was heard and he was found in a dying condition, having shot himself in the head. He died without a struggle. Two statements, one dated this morning, were found, saying financial misfortune, the death of his family and the trouble of his brother, Tom Buford, who killed Judge Elliott, were the causes of the act. The remains will be sent to Lexington, as requested by him.

A New Engine of War.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—A Bridgeport, Connecticut, special says: A most formidable invention for harbor defense, the new electrical torpedo boat, after a series of secret and highly satisfactory trials in this vicinity, is to be sent to Sandy Hook for final test at the United States experimental station. It is a long, cylindrical iron vessel, submerged till nearly under water, run by electricity from shore, by means of copper wires, and can be used as safely and as readily at night as in day-time. It never fails to fasten a torpedo to any vessel toward which it may be directed. It is swift and noiseless and undoubtedly one of the most horrible engines of warfare ever invented. Government officials who have witnessed its workings are pleased with its perfect action.

Chinese Gambling in New York.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—Tom Lee's gambling dens do a thriving business. He owns (or controls) sixteen places. Others have started in business, but have been compelled to shut up shop. Tom Lee has influence, which his countrymen are at a loss to explain. He is very unpopular, but his countrymen patronize his places. Gambling is done openly and no attempt is made to stop it. Chinese rush back and forth with slips of paper and money, loudly proclaiming losses or winnings. Chinese music accompanies the game. In some houses the revel and discord continues until after midnight.

Corp Reports.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—S. W. Talmadge to-day issued his annual estimate of the spring and winter wheat basin. His calculations are on reports received from the secretaries of state boards of agriculture and statistical reports of states. His results are: Spring wheat, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota and Wisconsin, total, 141,000,000 bushels; winter wheat in all the other states and territories, 375,000,000 bushels, or a grand total of 516,000,000 bushels.

Important Concessions.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—Recent concessions by the Canadian government reduce the current rate of grain transportation by the St. Lawrence route to six and a half cents per bushel, from Chicago to Montreal, for wheat, and six cents for corn. These concessions place the St. Lawrence route on a par with the Erie, and infuse new life into the Canadian export grain trade.

Clearing House Returns.

BOSTON, June 9.—A table compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from the managers of twenty-six of the leading clearing houses of the United States, gives clearings for the week ending with the percentage of increase and decrease, compared with the corresponding week a year ago. Total, $886,102,168; decrease, 14 06.

Cold Weather Encountered.

ST. PAUL, June 9.—George Brisbane, in command of a battery of troops marching from Montana to Idaho, crossed the main range of the Rockies the 3d of June, and reports snow several feet deep and the weather still very cold.

Sharon Eulogized.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—The Sun prints a summary of the testimony of defendant in the Sharon trial, and eulogizes him as a brave man, who has carried his resistance to the extreme point of self humiliation.

Farewell Banquet.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—The editorial staff of the New York Times gave a farewell dinner at the hotel Brunswick last evening, to Noah Brooks, who has retired, to assume the editorship of the Newark Advertiser.

Pere Hyacinthe's Farewell.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—Pere Hyacinthe preached his farewell sermon in Grace church yesterday, departing for France to-morrow.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Wheat is active and about steady at 88¼c for June, 90⅛c for July.

IN WALL STREET.

The Stock Market in the Hands of Brokers—Prices Generally Lower.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Governments lower. The stock market to-day was purely a brokers' one and presented few features of interest. Compared with Saturday's closing prices are ¼ to 1 per cent. lower for the general list, 2½ for Louisville and Nashville and 1½ for Northern Pacific preferred. New York Central, Lake Shore and Canada Southern are fractionally higher. American Cable declined 1 to 52. Erie preferred advanced ⅜.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money, 2@3. Closed offered 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange bankers' bills, steady at $4 84½; demand, $4 86½.

Bonds—3s 100, 4½s 112¾, 4s 119⅞, Pacific 6s 128.

Stocks—American 92, Canada Pacific 44½, Canada Southern 30⅞, Central Pacific 42, Burlington 114¼, Lackawanna 113½, Denver & Rio Grande 10¾, Erie 14¾, Hannibal & St. Joe 38⅞, Kansas & Texas 12¾, Lake Shore 83¾, Louisville & Nashville 27½, Michigan Central 86, Northern Pacific 2?, Northern Pacific preferred 47⅞, Northwestern 95⅜, New York Central 103⅞, Oregon Navigation 74, Oregon and Transcontinental 13⅜, Oregon Improvement 13, Pacific Mail 41, Panama 98, Rock Island 11?, St. Paul 72¾, Texas Pacific 11⅞, Union Pacific 44⅜, U. S. Express 47, Fargo 103, Western Union 56⅜.

Petroleum steady at 74.

RAILROAD NOTES.

WILL WITHDRAW FROM THE POOL.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road has given notice to Daniels, commissioner of the Utah pool, that at the expiration of ninety days from June 1st, it will sever its connection with the Utah pool and not remain in any pool with the Union Pacific road, so long as the eastern connections of that line cut rates.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The annual meetings of the Chicago and Evanston, Chicago and Lake Superior, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul of Illinois, and Chicago and Pacific parts of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system met to-day and re-elected the old boards of directors and officers.

SPORTING NOTES.

BILLIARD NOTES.

NEW YORK, June 9.—It is stated that Sexton will be unable to keep the engagement with Schaefer on his return from Paris. He has withdrawn the challenge to play Slosson three games. Sexton says he feels entitled to a return match, and challenges Slosson to play a game at cushion caroms for $100 a side, 500 points up, the game to be played in the latter part of September. Sexton will take $200 for expenses and play Slosson in Chicago, or allow the same expenses and play the match in this city.

AN ENGLISH TEAM COMING.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—The Herald says: "In all probability the English team of amateurs and professionals going to Australia next autumn will play six matches in this country. They leave Liverpool September 13, and will play in this city, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago and San Francisco, sailing from San Francisco October 18."

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

DEPLORABLE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 9.—The Picayune's Vicksburg special says: Information has just been received from Greenville of a most deplorable shooting affray there last night. Gadchaux, the night clerk of the Laberge hotel, had a difficulty with some one unknown. Judge Taylor Rucks interfered and was instantly killed. He was shot through the heart. Gadchaux was hit with a ball and mortally wounded. Rucks was one of the most prominent citizens of the place and only a few months ago was elected mayor. At the solicitation of both parties he resigned about a month ago.

THE FIRE RECORD.

ROUND HOUSE BURNED.

DES MOINES, June 9.—The round house and repair shops of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific and St. Louis, Des Moines and Northwestern railroads were burned last night, including nine engines. Loss, $125,000; uninsured.

NOTABLE DEAD.

HENRY C. WORK DEAD.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—Henry C. Work, a noted song writer and composer, died last evening of heart disease. "Marching Through Georgia," "Grandfather's Clock" and "Dear Father, Come Home with me Now" were written by him.

New Orleans Times Democrat (dem.): Taking a calm and careful survey of the field, concealing nothing and setting down naught in malice, but considering the question with a single eye to the welfare of the democratic party, it seems to us that Samuel J. Tilden is the best, the most available and the most creditable candidate for the campaign of 1884.

Blaine is not here to promise anything. From Arthur are under-cabinet officers, heads of bureaus and all sorts of [illegible], messengers and paid retainers, picking up a man here or there; and that the result of Arthur's nomination here would mean something, and a [illegible] he put at the party in the campaign.—Gath.

Consumptives call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle Dr. King's New Discovery.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

A Small Disgrace.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Lauriana Augustina, a 13-year-old daughter of a farmer of Contra Costa county, gave birth to a boy baby weighing only one and a quarter pounds. It measured five and a half inches in length.

Suicide.

Mrs. Louisa Sachs rendered despondent by domestic difficulties, committed suicide at Oakland to-day, by taking a dose of strychnine.

The Siamese Legation.

The Siamese legation arrived here to-day.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived, June 8: Steamer Oregon, Coleman, 52 hours from Portland, via Astoria 43 hours, passengers and merchandise, to O. R. & N. Co. Cleared, June 9: British ship City of Delhi, Drysdale, Astoria, Meyer, Wilson & Co. Sailed, June 9: Steamer Queen of the Pacific, Alexander, Victoria, etc; steamer Columbia, Bolles, Astoria; bark Samoset, Warner, Tacoma. June 9: Barkentine C. C. Funke, Classen, Port Discovery.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Coos County Vote.

EMPIRE CITY, June 9.—[Special.]—Official majorities in Coos county: Hermann 235, Flinn 11, Watson 226, Sutton 78, Nasburg 40, Roberts 102, against the amendment 53.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

News Notes from Victoria.

VICTORIA, June 9.—There was a slight fall of rain to-day, but not sufficiently favorable to affect the crops.

The local government organ complains that the dominion is not carrying out the terms recently ratified by parliament, and foresees serious trouble close at hand.

Three men were drowned at Seymour narrows. One was named King, a Californian, and another Casey. The third man is unknown.

Farming land on the island, especially along the railroad line, is in great request. Improved farms bring almost fabulous prices. The investors are mostly English capitalists.

Pending the commencement of work on the railway and dry dock the labor market is well supplied.

Nominations for school trustees will be made to-morrow. As women will vote at the election great interest is felt in the result.

Sailed: Ship Eclipse and bark Talbot, coal, San Francisco. Passed: steamer Barnard Castle, San Francisco, for Departure bay.

Professor Swan, United States fish commissioner, having submitted to experts of the Smithsonian institute at Washington samples of canned salmon caught in fresh and salt water, has received a report stating that the salt water caught fish are the most esteemed.

The opposition between the Sound steamer Eliza Anderson and George E. Starr continues vigorously. The Starr dogs the Anderson's steps, and both boats carry passengers and freight at ruinous rates. To-day they gave an excursion trip round the islands, a ride of 100 miles, for two bits.

VICTORIA, June 9.—Arrived: Ship Detroit, San Francisco; bark Condor, Valparaiso; bark Duke of Connaught, London, merchandise, to Finlay, Durham & Brodie.

Sailed: Steamer Mexico, for San Francisco, with the following Victoria passengers: C. A. Vernon and wife, Miss Pemberton, Rev. A. B. Meldrum, C. E. Renouf, P. Cann, George Lewis, Miss C. Lane, L. S. Reichnath.

Rev. A. B. Meldrum assistant pastor of St. John's Presbyterian church of San Francisco, is a passenger by the outgoing steamer, sailing to-day for San Francisco.

Rather—Sooner.

Godfrey Turner in Good Words

These two Saxon adjectives in the comparative degree, commonly used as adverbs, are synonymous. We have lost the positive degree of "rather," but retain that of "sooner." Nevertheless, old English "rathe" means early or soon; a curious philological fact to remember when we are accused of being "rather late" in keeping an appointment. Fancy "the rathe primrose" being rather late! "Rather" and "sooner" are indifferently applied, either term as an adverb denoting preference. I must confess that the turn of phrase in which the application is made puzzles me exceedingly. Can we say "I had sooner"? To this question there is only one rational answer, a round, decided No. But in 'Rasselas' occurs the not unauthorized phrase, "I had rather hear the dispute," and it is impossible that the mere interposition of an adverb should make sudden sense and grammar of ungrammatical nonsense. "Not unauthorized," I say, is Doctor Johnson's "had rather." How often it may be found in Shakespeare I can hardly tell, for Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Concordance" does not stoop to such trifles as "rather;" but a school boy's memory will supply three ready instances; two are in Hotspur's humorous colloquy with Owen Glendower, where the Percy inveighs against ballad mongers and their mincing poetry. Curiously enough, the very words, "I had rather hear," are identical in Shakespeare's historical play and in the eighth chapter of 'Rasselas;' but though Dr Johnson has been called over the coals for a supposed fault Shakespeare who committed it many times before him, has got off spot-free. The schoolboy's third Shakespearian instance of "I had rather" shall be from "Julius Caesar," in the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius; but, indeed, our young friend may proceed to quote Othello and I know not how many more of Shakespeare's characters to establish beyond all manner of doubt the position of "had rather" in English parlance and English poetry. In some musty old school grammar I have seen long, long ago the infinite "to have rather" set forth in open form, as if it were quite a regular irregular verb, needing no explanation or apology. It is older by a century than Shakespeare's time, but it cannot, I think, be traced back as far as Chaucer, to whom the adjective "rathe" was well known, so that he could not easily confuse it with "lief." Do we not all remember the lean, threadbare clerk of Oxenford, who was in a bad way to get a benefice?

"For him was lever have at his beddes heed
Twenty bookes, clothed in blak and reed,
Of Aristotil, and of his philosophie,
Than robes riche, or fithel (fiddle) or sawtrie."

"Lever," I need hardly say, is but a varied spelling of "liefer," which did not go out until long after "rather" had come in. Nor could "rather" have taken its place even now if we had retained one hold on the significance both of "lief" and of "rathe," different in meaning as they are. Shakespeare has "lief" many times, but he drops "liefer" altogether in favor of "rather"; though once he uses the superlative "liefest" in its true old Saxon sense of "dearest."

HENRY JAMES.

Mr. Howells' Account of his First Acquaintance with the Novelist.

Of Henry James, his friend and fellow novelist, W. D. Howells gave this account in the Century a year or two ago: "The events of Mr. James' life—as we agree to understand events—may be told in a very few words. His race is Irish on his father's side and Scotch on his mother's, to which mingled strains the generalizer may attribute, if he likes, that union of vivid expression and dispassionate analysis which has characterized his work from the first. There are none of those early struggles with poverty, which render the lives of so many distinguished Americans monotonous reading, to record in his case; the cushioned hearth fire did not light him to the youthful pursuit of literature; he had from the start all those advantages which, when they go too far, become limitations.

"He was born in New York city in the year 1843, and his first lessons in life and letters were the best which the metropolis—so small in the perspective diminishing to that date—could afford. In his twelfth year his family went abroad, and after some stay in England made a long sojourn in France and Switzerland. They returned to America in 1860, placing themselves at Newport, and for a year or two Mr. James was at the Harvard Law school, where perhaps he did not study a great deal of law. His father removed from Newport to Cambridge in 1866, and there Mr. James remained until he went abroad, three years later, for the residence in England and Italy, which, with infrequent visits home, has continued ever since.

"It was during those three years of his Cambridge life that I became acquainted with his work. He had already printed a tale—'The Story of a Year'—in the Atlantic Monthly, when I was asked to be Mr. Field's assistant in the management, and it was my fortune to read Mr. James' second contribution in manuscript. 'Would you take it?' asked my chief. 'Yes, and all the stories you can get from the writer.' One is much surer of one's judgment at twenty-nine than, say, at forty-five, but if this was a mistake of mine I am not yet old enough to regret it."

A COLONY OF GRASS WIDOWS.

The Newport Tree in Which Mismated Matrons Have Perched for Refuge.

New York Letter in the Argonaut.

The colony of unhappy wives at Newport is shocked, outraged, chagrined and dismayed. I wrote some time ago about the large number of women, including Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Henry Turnbull, who have been residing in Newport for the past two years, intending at the completion of their third year to take out a divorce from their husbands under the Rhode Island laws. It has been the law ever since law has existed in Rhode Island, to grant a divorce to any woman who has lived away from her husband for three years in that state. There has been no end of family scandals among the wealthier people of the city the past two years. The clubs have been kept gossiping about them continually. Not a few of them have been solved by the retirement of the wives to Newport, where they have taken up residences and organized a little set which cannot be equaled, as far as family history is concerned, in any portion of the union. Here the grass widows have lived all the year round, their ranks being constantly added to by unhappy wives from New York. As the time advanced the colony increased, until at present it numbers nearly two-score of ladies, the majority of whose social connections are of the highest possible sort and who are mainly attractive and handsome women.

Admittance into this circle is difficult of attainment by a man. It is an extremely exclusive set. Clergymen are eagerly welcomed and the officers of the naval station at West Point have also the entree into the colony of unfortunate wives. It is said that a jollier, happier and more amusing lot of entertainers cannot be found than those who form this set at Newport. By September next a majority of the women would have come forward freed from the shackles of matrimony. Such, however, is not to be their fate, as the laws of the state have just been amended so that the three-year-residence clause is a dead letter.

Henry Bergh settles the question of Mr. Tilden's candidacy. He says his nomination would be a case of cruelty to animals to which his long experience has furnished no parallel. "I feel sure he would die of worry and exhaustion before election day," says Mr. Bergh.

THE WORLD OF POLITICS.

The California Delegates Warmly Received at Blaine's Home.

THEY ARE DISGUSTED WITH BOSTON COOLNESS.

All Eyes Turned Toward the Independent Republicans—The Opinions of Prominent Politicians—News and Gossip.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—Augusta specials announce that preparations were complete for a splendid reception of the Maine and California delegations this afternoon. A committee of welcome composed of prominent citizens representing both parties has been appointed. Ex-Governor Cannon will deliver an address after which the Californians will be escorted to the Augusta house. Blaine will throw open his house in the evening to visitors and receive the formal congratulations of the Californians. Public and private buildings have been decorated and the same will be illuminated. To-morrow the visitors will be entertained by citizens and given an opportunity to see the public buildings and natural beauties of this easternmost state capitol.

A COOL RECEPTION.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Maine and the California delegates arrived in this city this morning. Their reception here was very cool. Not one prominent republican met them at the depot. They left for Augusta by special train at 11 o'clock. The freezing treatment accorded them at first puzzled and then disgusted the ardent Pacific coasters, who were not backward in expressing their contempt for Boston politicians. A warm welcome awaits the delegation at Augusta. A reception committee, consisting of four republicans, four democrats and four independents, chosen from among the wealthiest and most influential residents of the city, has been appointed, and ex Governor Conner will deliver an address of welcome. Brass bands and a procession will escort the visitors from the train to Mr. Blaine's house. In the evening there will be fireworks, and Tuesday evening a general illumination in honor of its guests.

One man from Kansas City has already arrived, to visit Blaine in relation to political matters it is supposed. He registered as C. E. Lane.

Colonel R. H. Conwell, of Philadelphia, who wrote the life of General Garfield, is at Augusta, purposing to write Blaine's life for publication.

THE TRAIN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, June 9.—Five cars are waiting in Portland to connect with the Blaine train. The leading car is gaily decorated with bunting and flags, and was engaged by Colonel Dow for self and fifty citizens and public men. Chandler's band accompanies the party. The train pulled in at 2:40 P. M. amid cheers and welcomes and the strains of the band. The delegates report enthusiastic receptions at Lynn and Portsmouth, the only places where the train stopped. At Portsmouth addresses were made by Congressman Boutwell, Governor Robie and Governor Davis. The California train made a short stop at Portland. Wing, of Auburn, made a brief speech, the band struck up again and artillery close by thundered.

THE TRAIN AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, June 9.—The Blaine train left Portland at 3. No stops were made until Brunswick was reached at 4. There were four cars from Lewiston and Auburn, decorated with Blaine insignia, and three more from Rockland and other cities. All followed with delegates to join the Blaine train. A great crowd, with a band of music, greeted the California and the Maine delegates with cheers. At Bowdoin the students congregated and cheered with enthusiasm. Senator McClure of California made a ringing speech, after which Congressman Boutelle made a speech, which was cut short by the starting of the train at 4:20 P. M. for Augusta. At Gardiner citizens welcomed the train, but the stop was only for two minutes. All along the route of the flying train it was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, particularly along the Kennebec river, where crowds were gathered at many places. At 5:40 the long train of thirteen cars rolled into Augusta, where bands were playing, whistles blowing, bells ringing, artillery firing and a crowd were assembled to meet it.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 9.—Congratulatory telegrams continued to reach Blaine during Friday night and Saturday. Over a thousand telegrams were received within three hours after his nomination. Many were from Europe. Among the most prominent were from Minister Morton, at Paris, and Col. John Hay and Clarence King in London.

Ben Harrison also sent a dispatch promising Blaine the electoral vote of Indiana.

General Longstreet sent the congratulations of the white republicans of Georgia.

POLITICAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—[Special.]—Nearly all the congressmen who attended the Chicago convention arrived here last night and this morning, and both houses resumed their wonted appearance to-day. If it were not for the threatened independent movement in New York and Massachusetts, Blaine's friends would be very cheerful and enthusiastic. As it is they manage to keep their courage up with difficulty. It is assumed that every vote lost to Blaine and Logan through the influence of the independent movement will more than be compensated by Blaine drafts on the democracy. Mr. Dingley of Maine, an intelligent observer, said to-day: "The south will not be democratic by default, as heretofore. The democrats will have to watch Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, or they will probably lose them. New York is rendered doubtful, but there is no room for question about Massachusetts. It will certainly cast its electoral vote in the usual way. The only man who could give the republicans any trouble in that state is General Butler, and he is so weak elsewhere that the democrats could not afford to nominate him. Ohio and West Virginia will certainly go for Blaine." Dingley does not attach much importance to the disaffection in the party. The democrats will find themselves badly split up when they come to nominate their man. He thinks Bayard would probably be the strongest man for the democrats in New York, and Cleveland would come next, but both would meet with opposition and would be weak elsewhere.

THE CHANCES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Lyman of Massachusetts has expressed an opinion that the Bay state will vote against Blaine, but he is a sloppy kind of man and sometimes inclined to reckless statements. His colleague in the house, ex-Governor Long, is one of the coolest and most sensible men on the republican side, and a man whose opinion on any subject is valuable. Long arrived from Chicago this morning. On appearing at the capitol, he was surrounded by anxious friends, desirous of ascertaining, first, if he intended to join Blaine's friends, and second, if not, what he thought of the bolting attitude of the independents. Mr. Long said it was impossible to predict anything at this time. Much would depend, he thought, upon what the democrats did in July. Massachusetts would certainly go republican under any circumstances. If the democrats nominate Cleveland or Bayard it would increase their chances. The disaffection, however, was local to Massachusetts and southern New York and the ticket of Blaine and Logan was strong elsewhere. He thought the independents would not put another ticket in the field. As Long's opinion is worth double that of all other Massachusetts congressmen combined, this rather dampened the ardor of the democrats, who have begun to refer to the independents as their allies.

OPINIONS OF VARIOUS MEN.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire said the talk of Massachusetts going democratic was ridiculous. In his opinion the republican vote of New England would be as heavy as ever.

A well known democrat of Virginia said to-day that while he hoped the eastern dudes would kick over the traces he didn't expect the democrats to make any headway in Massachusetts. As for the republicans carrying Virginia that was equally absurd. If George Washington should run as the republican ticket this year he couldn't carry Virginia. Those people down there would generally like to see Blaine president, for he is admired and liked all over the south, but they are fighting Mahone, not Blaine, when they vote the democratic ticket this year. If it was not for the popular desire to clean Mahone entirely out, they might vote the republican electoral ticket. As it is, they will not.

Senator Kenna (dem.) of West Virginia said to-day: The claim that Blaine is stronger than any other republican in that state grows out of the fact that he has invested in railroads there, and that he has declared in his book in favor of paying the West Virginia debt by the government. "But why didn't they put that in his platform, if they mean it," asked Kenna. Blaine's opinions in his book will have no effect in West Virginia, because the people know it will never be done, but even if they had reason to believe the republican party was sincere in this matter that would not lose us the state. We will carry it by our usual majority.

Ex-Senator McDonald, democratic candidate for president, was at the capital to-day. He said he knew Blaine well and like everybody else, was one of his admirers. In his opinion Blaine will make the canvass so hot that the democrats will have a lively time keeping up with the procession. Nevertheless he believed his party could carry Indiana.

MRS. GARFIELD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 9.—Blaine has received the following dispatch from the widow of the late president:

Hon. James G. Blaine: Our household joins in one great thanksgiving. From the quiet of our home we send our most earnest wish that through the turbulent months to follow and in the day of victory, you may be guarded and kept.

[Signed.] LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

A cordial dispatch was also received from the Garfield boys, now students at Williams' College.

EDMUNDS WILL NOT SULK.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—The Tribune this morning says: "Senator Edmunds' home organ does not sulk, but promises to give the Chicago ticket unflinching and hearty support. It urges republicans generally to support Blaine. Edmunds himself has already given evidence of the same patriotic spirit and political sagacity."

WASHINGTON, June 9.—[Special.]—The report that the independents threaten to nominate Edmunds and Lincoln on a separate ticket is not believed by politicians, and none of them think they would accept such nomination. Whatever may be the real views of Edmunds about the ticket, there has been nothing in his past history to warrant the belief that he will bolt the regular ticket of his party.

BLAINE MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—A mass meeting to-night of colored republican voters to endorse the nomination of Blaine and Logan was very enthusiastic. John M. Langston, United States minister at Hayti, said that James G. Blaine is a man who will push them forward until they stand on an even plane with their white fellow citizens. Professor Richard T. Greener of South Carolina impressed the necessity of united action.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT BOLT.

ST. PAUL, June 9.—Theodore Roosevelt who it was reported would, along with George William Curtis, bolt the nominations of Blaine and Logan, in an interview says that he not only has no intention of doing so, but he is thoroughly convinced that Blaine is the man whom a great body of the republican party desired should be nominated.

"HARPERS' WEEKLY" WILL OPPOSE BLAINE.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—A Post reporter was informed at Harpers' publication house to-day that Harpers' Weekly will oppose the Chicago nomination. The decision to this effect was reached by the members of the house unanimously. The pen of Curtis and the pencil of Nast will be exerted in support of his course.

A Primer of the Presidential Election.

Springfield Republican.

Every year there is a class of new voters, or forgetful old ones, who want to know about the presidential election—how it is effected and carried out, and why the system has taken its present rather complicated form.

The election of president and vice president of the United States is placed by the constitution in the hands of the states, but congress may fix the time for choosing electors and the day on which they shall give their votes. Many people regard the presidential election as the whole body of the people voting together to choose a president; but the constitutional truth is that it is an election by all the states, each in its own way, upon a day fixed by congress. In the beginning some of the states chose their presidential electors by vote of the legislature (the two houses voting in some concurrently, in others jointly); others chose them by popular vote as now, but by districts, instead of all on one ticket. These methods would still be strictly constitutional if any state wished to adopt them, but as a matter of fact all the states have, without any written agreement or compulsion, adopted the same method of choice, namely (to use the constitutional phrase), to "appoint their electors" by popular vote for them upon one ticket for the whole state, and congress has fixed the Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day when this shall take place.

The number of electors is fixed by the constitution, being as many for each state as the number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in congress. Congress has added by law the explanation that this means "entitled at the time when the president and vice-president to be chosen come into office."

Originally the constitution required that the electors should meet in their respective states and ballot for two persons, and the one who received the most of all the votes should be president and the next vice president, but this method was found to involve the obvious difficulty, as soon as parties crystallized, that the president and vice president were likely to represent the two opposite parties, creating needless antagonism between the two and subjecting the government to a change of party administration in case the president died or from any cause was succeeded by the vice president. Hence in 1804 was adopted the 12th amendment, providing that the electors should designate the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president. Lists of these votes are forwarded from each state to the president of the senate at Washington and opened in the presence of both houses of congress when the votes are "counted,"—that is, the totals of all the lists from the several states are added up and the result announced. In case no person has a majority of the electoral votes for president the constitution requires that the house of representatives "shall choose immediately by ballot the president" from among the three highest candidates. But the votes shall be taken by states, each state having one vote, thus preserving the principle that the presidential election is an election by states. In case the presidential election should go to the house this year, that body would elect a democrat, as the state delegations would stand twenty-three democratic to fourteen republican, not counting Florida, which would be evenly divided. To constitute a quorum under these circumstances, members must be present from two thirds of the states and a majority of all the states is necessary to a choice. In the case of a failure to elect a vice president one shall be chosen by the senate, voting individually, a majority of its whole number being necessary to a choice. A person to be eligible as president or vice president of the United States must be a natural-born citizen, 35 years of age and a resident within the United States for fourteen years.

It is a frequent suggestion that a direct popular vote would be a great improvement upon this elaborate machinery of electors, but that is open to grave doubt. Although the electors are mere clerks and do not exercise that corrective upon the popular choice which the fathers expected they would, they constitute a ready and inexpensive means of arriving at the result, and their existence is a great bulwark of the power of the states as states. For instance, in the last election, if the result had depended on the popular vote, it would have taken several weeks to ascertain it. Gen. Garfield had a plurality of 7018 votes in the enormous total of 9,204,428 votes,—less than one tenth of 1 per cent. But with the electoral system, it was readily ascertained on the night of the election that while each of the two candidates had carried 19 states, Gen. Garfield had 214 electoral votes and Gen. Hancock 155. It may well be claimed for the electoral college that no system has ever been put in practice disposing of so vast concerns with equal facility, certainty, dispatch and popular tranquility. Imagine the calamity to our business and political interests if every presidential election were to be succeeded by the period of uncertainty which characterized the election of 1876. The circumstances of that occasion were exceptional and might be remedied, so far as their recurrence can be prevented by law, by the enactment by the house of the bill which has passed the senate to regulate the presidential count.

But no account of the presidential election would be complete which ignores the presidential convention,—a body which rivals congress in importance and yet is unknown to the constitution or to the laws of the United States. The presidential convention is a striking instance of the stability which an institution may acquire without a single word of basis in law or constitution; it shows how the unwritten constitution may be almost as essential a part of the governmental machinery, as the written. After Washington and Adams, the early presidents were nominated by the congressional caucus of the party,—a plan which worked without friction so long as "the Virginia regency" held the reins. Thus were quietly nominated Jefferson and Madison. Monroe had some difficulty to carry the caucus over Crawford and when Crawford at the end of Monroe's term succeeded in carrying the congressional caucus of his party himself, there was general disgust with the machine and a split in the democratic (then called republican) party which resulted in the choice of J. Q. Adams by the house. Gen. Jackson did not require any sort of means to nominate him in 1828, on account of the general indignation that he had lost the election of 1824. During the campaign for his reelection, the opposition taking the name of whig held the first national convention [1831], nominating Clay, and the democrats followed in 1832 by nominating Mr. Van Buren in that way. Mr. Van Buren was elected on that occasion, but was defeated at the polls by Gen Harrison in 1840, and was defeated in the convention in 1844 by the adoption of the two-thirds rule, which has ever since characterized the democratic convention. The republican national convention began with the nomination of Fremont in 1856, and have not changed form materially since the convention which nominated Lincoln. The first conventions were held in the fall a year before the elections.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant were all elected for two terms, and Grant was the only one who tried for a third. The two Adamses were candidates for reelection and failed. Van Buren was a candidate for reelection against the same candidate as at first and was defeated; then he was a candidate before his convention the third time and failed of nomination, as above stated, and, for the fourth time, took a free soil nomination to "beat the other fellow," making four campaigns in succession in which he was in the field—and only one term in the presidency. Charles C. Pinckney and Henry Clay are the only candidates who ever ran twice and failed of an election at all—the former in 1804 and 1808, and the latter in 1832 and 1844.

Powell Clayton.

Philadelphia Times.

Clayton is a Pennsylvanian who went to Kansas in the "border ruffian" period. When the war came he raised a regiment and before long had risen to be a brigadier general. He was that dare devil sort of soldier necessary in the semi-barbarous and guerrilla warfare waged in the southwest. When peace was restored he thought he saw a chance in Arkansas, so he took up his carpet bag and went there.

His judgment was right. He soon found the chance. He went into politics with the same recklessness which had characterized his career as a warrior. It took several years to work even that state up to a sufficient degree of corruption to fit it for the proper appreciation of Powell Clayton. The preparatory measures comprehended the utter degradation of the state in every department and in every political division down to the smallest. Fraudulent state, county, city and town bonds were issued without limit. Jobbery was rife from one end of the state to the other. Railway aid bonds were issued, offices were bought and sold, judgeships were put up at auction, and a condition of debauchery was reached which South Carolina in its palmiest days never exceeded.

In all this Powell Clayton was the leader of leaders. No villany was too deep for him to conceive, and no scheme too bold to find execution. When everything was ripe, he was chosen to the senate for the full term beginning in 1871. His opportunities for indulging his peculiar gift for wickedness were more limited in Washington than they had been at home. But such as they were, he cultivated them to the utmost. Before his term expired the tide of political reaction in his state arose and he was swept out of politics, only to take up his residence in Little Rock in the quarter where Dorsey and other carpet-baggers had built fine houses, known in local parlance as "Thieves' Row." This is his first prominent reappearance.

General Sherman on the Dead.

General Sherman delivered the following address in St. Louis on Decoration Day:

"To-day is the festival of our dead. We unite to honor the memory of our dead and our beloved; to cherish and ennoble our lives by recalling the public heroism and the private worth that are immortal; to encourage by our solemn services a more zealous and stalwart patriotism. Festival of our dead! Yes, though our eyes are clouded with tears, though many hearts are heavy with regrets though many lives are left desolate for the father or brother, the husband or lover who did not come back; though every grave which a tender reverence or love adorns with flowers is the shrine of sorrows whose influence is still potent, though their first keen poignancy is over; in spite of all, to-day is a festival—a festival of our dead. No less a festival because it is full of solemnity. And now, as the sunlight clings around the graves of our dead, as with so dearly [illegible] we garland these [illegible] those who made their breasts the barricade between our country and its foes, as we recall their toils, their sufferings, their heroism, their [illegible] camp, in prison pen, on the battlefield and in the hospital; that the flag under which they fought, and from the shadow of whose folds they were promoted, may never be dishonored; that the country, for whose safety and supremacy they offered their life, may have the fervent and enthusiastic devotion of every citizen; that as we stand by every grave, as before an altar, we may pledge our manhood that so help us God the memory of our dead shall encourage and strengthen to [illegible] loyal patriotism."

SCOTLAND YARD.

Headquarters of the Police System in the City of London.

New York Herald of June 3.

Many have been the explosions in England, chiefly in London, since the Clerkenwell outrage seventeen years ago, and few have been the culprits arrested in connection with them. The following are two of the most noteworthy attempts of this character:

On December 13, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., three men, accompanied by a woman, rolled a barrel up to the wall of Clerkenwell prison, where Richard Burke, the fenian, was confined. One of the men remained and fired the barrel. A terrific explosion ensued, injuring every house on the other side of the street, and, in fact, utterly destroying some. Several lives were lost and many persons were injured. Barrett was the man who fired the barrel. He was arrested, tried and executed at Newgate jail in 1868. The prison itself escaped injury save for the blowing down of a portion of the wall. Burke was not rescued.

In March, 1881, an attempt was made to blow up the Mansion house in London. A box containing forty pounds of compressed gunpowder was placed in a passage at the east side of the building. A passing policeman noticed the burning fuse, pulled it away and extinguished it on the ground. The lord mayor and his family were sleeping in the Mansion house that night.

The headquarters of the Metropolitan police is situated in one of the many historic places of London. One enters its well-worn gate, where the sorrowful, heavy hearted, sinful and the unfortunate have passed in and out for ages, over the cobblestone pavement, flanked by the dark stone houses, with their high and grim walls. The place has a feudal look. One expects to see mailed men and bonneted chieftains emerge from the low gateways, and the mind runs back to the time when this enclosure was the home of Scottish kings and plaided warriors.

Nearly 1000 years ago King Edgar named this spot Scotland Yard, and here were at one time the royal residences. In the reign of Henry II. the property of the Scottish kings was confiscated here during a rebellion in the north. Margaret Tudor, wife of James IV., daughter of Henry VII., and great grandmother of James I. of England, through whom the Stuarts came to the throne of England, found a home within this enclosure after her husband was killed at Flodden Field. Milton lived in Scotland Yard when he was Cromwell's private secretary. Cromwell died near Scotland Yard, in the palace of Whitehall. Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren were among the famous men who dwelt within its precincts. It seems the same old, warlike Scotland Yard to-day and is as dark, gloomy and uninviting as when it received the widowed queen of Scotland.

It is known chiefly to modern London for its lost property and police offices. There are many curious things in Scotland Yard. There is a printing office, employing eight men, to print off the lists of "informations" to the police and to pawnbrokers; a telegraph office, with an educated staff of policemen, communicating with the home secretary in his office and every police station in the district; a wonderful collection of lost goods found and deposited by cabmen; several albums filled for the purpose of identification with photographs of bodies found; and a still more curious repository of the property of persons "in trouble," ranging from diamond pins to hair brushes. There is above all this a species of blue chamber filled with the ghastly instruments of crime. A list of the blood stained razors and murderers' rags can well be omitted.

A force comprising 12,401 officers and men, and costing £1,343,981 annually to maintain, merits the name of an army. These large figures merely apply, however, to the London metropolitan police, and are given in the account for last year presented to parliament. The sum of £1,024,587 was spent in pay, clothing and equipment alone, one item under the last head being £2479 for "truncheons, rattles, revolvers, whistles and belts." The rates of remuneration range between £800 per annum to district superintendents and £62 11s 6d, the pay of the lowest grade of constable. With the exception of the two district superintendents, all members of the force receive either clothing or money compensation in lieu, the latter varying in amount from £15 to £5. When employed on special duty the police are entitled to extra allowances, the greater portion being paid by those who employ them. Kensington is the largest contributory to the cost of the force, its quota being £36,119, followed by St. George's Hanover square, with £35,617, and St. Pancras with £31,411. The total rental assessed for the police rate within the metropolitan boundaries was £31,080,428, but this included such very outlying suburbs as Uxbridge and Ewell. On the other hand, the enormous rental of the city does not figure in the list, the police there being a separate body.

CASTLE GARDEN.

Once a Famous Theater and now the Great Immigrant Depot of New York.

E. Wheatley in Harper's Magazine for June.

Castle Garden is one of the most beneficent institutions in the world, and owes its present uses largely to Dr. Friedrich Kapp, now a member of the imperial German reichsrath, but formerly a resident of New York. It is under the control of nine commissioners of emigration, appointed for the term of six years by the governor, and confirmed by the senate of the state of New York. Thither let us follow a portion of the 6730 immigrants who arrived by seven different steamers on the 15th of May, 1882. The name of each, the date of his arrival, place of his departure, number of his family (if any), whither bound, his business, and other particulars, are all registered. This record, together with that of the cabin passengers, is compared with the manifest of each captain, which manifest ought to exhibit the names of all the persons he had on board. It thus becomes a check on the greed of some who have brought more passengers than the law permits, or than were named in the manifests.

Not only do the commissioners of emigration protect their often helpless charges against the extortions, robberies and unspeakable villainies of the human harpies who formerly infested the docks, and prayed upon the luckless incomers—not only do they supply interpreters, maintain an employment bureau, assist in the exchange of funds, purchase of tickets, forwarding of immigrants and baggage—but they also license the boarding-house runners, and subject them to rigid supervision. They further provide for the sick and disabled, the lunatics, and the pregnant women whose husbands, if sick, are sent to the hospital on Ward's Island, furnish medicine to the ailing and trusses to the ruptured, and preserve recorded particulars of all thus coming under their special care by which they may be found and identified in the future.

Near the Information Bureau from 2000 to 2500 people, waiting inquiringly for their friends, have sometimes been congregated at one time.

The grandly beneficent work of the emigration commissioners deserves better medical facilities than the miserably inadequate hospital accommodations at their immediate command in Castle Garden. New York does the work and bears the expense connected with foreign immigration, but the whole country shares in its benefits. The railroads especially profit by it. The cash value of tickets purchased by inward-bound immigrants in 1881 was more than five million dollars. Moneys to the value of eleven millions were exchanged in Castle Garden, and the estimated amount of the drafts, bonds and other representatives of specie value brought in during the same year was no less than one hundred million dollars. Castle Garden ought to be a national institution.

Wives as Collateral.

Spectator.

A petition of the women of Siam has been laid at the feet of the king praying his royal serenity that he take from their husbands the right to pledge them in the payment of gambling debts. It is said that the king finds many difficulties in the way of granting this presumptuous prayer. In a country where husbands have enjoyed the privilege of utilizing their wives as collateral in financiering troublesome liquidations, it is said, that they are strongly prepossessed in favor of its continuance. Sometimes an embarrassed husband may place a wife in escrow and escape incarceration. Then, again, he might deposit her as a margin on a deal in pork or wheat, thus retaining a chance in the lottery of speculation, though not possessed of a shilling in other classes of property. It is insinuated that most husbands sustain the forfeiture of their unreal pledges or margins with greater equanimity than that of other property so employed, but by many this is denounced as a slander. On the contrary, it is reported that, through the opportunity to increase their credit and commercial resources offered by marriage, the youth of Siam usually rush into wedlock with a recklessness not known in other nations, where this custom has not yet obtained a footing. The hesitancy of the king in acting upon the prayer of his fair petitioners doubtless proves that the opposition of his male subjects is general and profound.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts, San Francisco.

HANAN & SON
HANAN TRADE MARK
NEW YORK

Thirty years' experience in making fine goods in New York has enabled Hanan & Son to supply gentlemen of refined tastes with first-class HAND-MADE shoes. Those who wish a perfect fit, comfort, style, and excellence of material will find the "HANAN" shoes for sale by
EGGERT, YOUNG & CO.
(109 First st.) AND
WIBERG & HOLLANDER,
(74 and 76 Morrison st., corner Fourth)
Special Agents for Portland, Oregon.

CASTORIA
for
Infants and Children
Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion:
But Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria!

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

Durham is historic. It was neutral ground during the armistice between Sherman and Johnson. Soldiers of both armies filled their pouches with the tobacco stored there, and, after the surrender, marched homeward. Soon orders came from East, West, North and South, for "more of that Durham tobacco." Then, ten men ran an unknown factory. Now it employs 800 men, uses the pink and pick of the Golden Belt, and the Durham Bull is the trade-mark of this, the best tobacco in the world. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco has the largest sale of any smoking tobacco in the world. Why? Simply because it is the best. All dealers have it. Trade-mark of the Bull.

LOOK OUT! DURHAM BULL

Mrs. Twist, No. 18 [illegible], troubled with worms for more than [illegible] that she took one bottle of Dr. C. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., which brought away from her over [illegible] worms, big and little. [illegible] to be entirely free from disease.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of [illegible], happened last spring to get some of Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge. After selling a few, the demand became so [illegible] was soon exhausted. They state that it produced the best effect whenever used, [illegible] popular among the people.

Andrew Downing, of [illegible] county, gave his child one [illegible] Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, and [illegible] worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West [illegible] county, Iowa, writes that [illegible] supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none are equal to Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge.

Mrs. Hardy, 119 Suffolk street, [illegible] she has been troubled with worms for [illegible] years, and that she used one vial of Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., which brought away [illegible] large worms. Her usual good health [illegible] returned.

The Only Genuine
McLane's Vermifuge
Is the Dr. C. McLane's [illegible]
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAKE IT
W. PFUNDER
OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
[illegible] KIDNEY, LIVER DISEASE, [illegible]
[illegible] HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS
[illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1884.

A SPIRITED CAMPAIGN.

It is already clear that it is to be a spirited campaign. Mr. Blaine will conduct it in person, and great reliance will be placed upon the enthusiasm of his followers. There is no mistaking the fact that he possesses that engaging quality which is commonly called personal magnetism, and that he has attached to him a large number of devoted friends and adherents. The secret of his immense popularity is difficult to explain, but it exists nevertheless, and it is to be the controlling power in the canvass. There is no doubt that a large number of men think that Mr. Blaine is a worthy representative of the best aspirations and purest purpose of the republican party. This class will support him for patriotic reasons. There are others who enjoy the stir which he makes in politics, and who look forward with great pleasure to the excitements of the campaign, and to the lively administration they expect to follow. But there are others whose enthusiasm proceeds from their stomachs. The republican party has been in force so long that it has its "outs" as well as its "ins," and every man who has yet failed to get his place now looks forward with lively anticipations to the time when Mr. Blaine, who has flattered him on some occasion by remembering his name, will recognize his claim. This class carry a banner bearing the legend:

If you git me inside the White House,
Your head with ile I'll kind o' 'nint,
By getting you inside the light-house
Down to the sand of Salem Flat.

All these men will "hurrah for James G. Blaine," some of them with a very distinct idea on the subject, and others with confused ideas but no less fervor. The great question, however, is whether this enthusiasm can affect the moral and conservative sentiment in those eastern states where the independent voters hold the balance of power and bring to Mr. Blaine in November the support which was denied him in June. The problem has not been changed by his nomination. It is still necessary for the republicans to carry New York. In estimating the probabilities now there is much reliance to be placed upon the influence of the idea to which we called attention on Saturday—the trust the people have that things will not be so bad as they seem, that Mr. Blaine will be a better man as president than he has been in less responsible positions. And the example of President Arthur will be appealed to in proof of the effect the responsibilities of a great office have upon a man. When General Arthur became president most people supposed that he would continue to be a political worker such as he had been in New York city, using the public offices to strengthen himself and friends. But General Arthur has disappointed all this class of people. He has risen to responsibilities of his position as Prince Hal did when he became king. Falstaff, Pistol, Shallow and the rest of the New York boys hurried on to Washington to meet their boon companion, but they met with the dignified caution:

Presume not that I am the thing I was;
For God doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turned away my former self;
So will I those that keep me company.

General Arthur has been a dignified and conservative chief magistrate, and if Mr. Blaine should succeed him at Washington he will doubtless feel the gravity of the position and respond to it. The independent voters may find in this argument a sufficient motive for supporting Mr. Blaine, if the democrats disappoint them in their nominations, while the regulars will attach no consequence whatever to it, and so maintain their enthusiasm unimpaired.

SOME OF THE INFLUENCES.

The Chicago *Tribune* accomplished much toward keeping the Blaine sentiment up to its best at Chicago before and during the convention, and there is no doubt that Mr. Blaine owes not a little to the capable newspaper men who are his friends. On the 4th the paper bristled with Blaine matter. Not only were there long editorials well written and filled with argument, but there were shots like this:

> Among the active machine opponents of J. G. Blaine who are doing their utmost in Chicago this week by the use of the federal patronage to defeat the will of the republican states are the following appointment clerks from Washington, each one having his gripsack filled with blank commissions:
>
> Frank Hatton—First assistant postmaster general.
>
> Frank Sperry—Private secretary to the secretary of the treasury.
>
> Blanche K. Bruce—Register of the treasury.
>
> H. B. James—Chief of customs divisions treasury department.
>
> Walter Evans—Commissioner of internal revenue.
>
> L. G. Martin—Supervisor of special agents treasury department.
>
> Alfred A. Freeman—Assistant attorney general for postoffice department.
>
> Each of these officials is a power in the matter of distributing patronage. The woods are full of men trying to get into their gripsacks. It is evident the machine knows not Blaine. But the people know him and want him, and if he is defeated by the use of patronage, there will be a day of reckoning for each one of these unscrupulous purse-bearers.

Then there were smaller shots too which told effectually in a paper like the *Tribune*. For instance:

> It is only necessary for the Blaine forces to hold firmly together until his opponents venture to combine on some one candidate, and then he will go in sure, as he is the second choice of enough delegates to nominate him whenever the break takes place.
>
> The republicans of republican states and districts want Blaine. Why shouldn't they have him?
>
> Jim Blaine can poll more votes in Indiana and Ohio than any other living man.
>
> Blaine and victory, or somebody else and defeat—which shall it be?
>
> Ohio will be safe by 20,000 majority if Blaine is nominated.
>
> It won't be Arthur—that's settled.
>
> Arthur's goose is cooked.

Now if the New York *Tribune* can do as much in its special field for its special friend Blaine, it will come to the front again and take its old place as a leading republican paper. There are too many "leading" papers now to admit of its being so essentially *the* paper as it was away back when Greeley was strong and sensible, and threw his strength and sense into it. When the *Tribune* went over to the democrats by way of the independent route everybody said it would take New York state with it; but New York would have none of it, so the *Tribune* has been coming back ever since. Those who believe the *Times* can carry New York against Blaine may find themselves and that powerful paper as much mistaken as the *Tribune* and the democrats were on that notable previous occasion.

The Seattle *Chronicle* took a very effective way of calling the attention of the national republican convention to the extent of the Northern Pacific land grant. It has prepared a large placard circular in which with the startling title, "Under a black cloud," there is drawn a map of Washington territory overlaid by the land grant of the Northern Pacific road. This map shows that two-thirds of the area of the territory are included within the lines of "withdrawal by which land may be claimed by the railroad company is closed to settlers. The circular makes a recital of the facts with regard to the forfeitability of this land, and says that at one time and another nearly the entire territory has been withdrawn from settlement to gratify the vacillating whims of a lot of impecunious adventurers. In conclusion, the paper said to the members of the convention that "the people of Washington territory and hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens throughout the Union—the hardy yeomen to whom these lands belong, wish to know what is to be the policy of the republican party with regard to the restoration of these lapsed grants to the public domain." "They do not ask," they say, "for meaningless phrases or equivocal expressions, but earnest, honest words and work. They ask the party to make such an expression of its policy as it is willing to stand by whether it be for or against them."

The platform of the convention was explicit enough on this point, and the democrats will also make a satisfactory expression of policy, but platforms are not forfeitures, as the people of the territory will learn.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The delegates from the several territories had a meeting in Chicago with a view of getting a plank into the platform which would hold the next president to the nomination of territorial officers from residents of the territories. As a matter of fact, the difficulty they are laboring to overcome will always be more or less felt until the people can choose their own officers—at least those not of a specially federal character—by vote; but there has been much provocation to furnish reason for the action taken. The delegates, at their meeting, declared that "from a wide and attentive observation, this vicious habit begets confusion and discord, arrests the normal working of those forces by which abnormal communities are crystallized into coherent commonwealths, is offensive to the sense of the people of the territories, unjust to their character and history, and humiliating to their just pride. The interposition of extraneous influences upon American communities by disfranchising them and sending to them their officers to rule them cannot be justified on any principle whatever, and any proposition of civil service reform which does not require identification with any community as an essential requisite for holding office therein is a mockery and a snare."

It is not always such a "mockery and a snare." In many instances governors have been appointed whose good influence has lasted through generations and certainly the chief executive could have done nothing better for Utah than to send Eli Murray there to represent it. Minnesota, as a territory and a state, never suffered from the presence and influence of Ramsey. Other instances might be mentioned of the same character. Probably the delegates would reply to this that there is no such scarcity of material now as was the case when Ramsey was made governor of Minnesota, which is true. It is true, too, that when a territory is so thickly settled and full of important local interests it ought to be a state, in which the citizens would have the right to vote themselves a governor. There can be no middle ground between a state and a territory. The central government at Washington might be imposed upon in the matter of a local candidate, pushed by some clique as well as by an outsider and the dissatisfaction would be much greater, all over the territory. In point of fact, whenever and wherever there has been an application for the governorship from a resident of a territory that resident has depended upon men at Washington or states east where he has friends, to secure the appointment, so in the end it amounts to having the governor selected for the people of the territory and not by them.

We find no plank in the platform that will restrict President Blaine any more than President Arthur has been restricted, and it will probably be the practice of the president to appoint territorial officers from among men he considers fit, so long as territories remain. Eight years ago the delegates made a similar effort without success. Three of the territories on the northern border of the country ought to be states, voting for their own governors, and having senators and representatives at Washington who could advise the appointing power as to the wishes of the people and the fitness of men for federal offices such as marshal, U. S. attorneys, revenue collectors, etc. Until there is some recognized representation in Washington by men with full powers the authorities there cannot reasonably be blamed for using their best judgment among men well known to them, in order to keep the power where the responsibility is—at Washington.

Washington territory, Montana and Dakota are each large enough to be admitted to the Union of states, if their own claims can be relied upon, as they doubtless can. They are as competent to elect their own governors as they are to elect their own legislatures; and it is irksome to sit under a disagreeable governor sent from Washington. It is not a matter of wonder that they clamor for the right to a voice as to who shall govern; but when they consider that the national administration is responsible for the execution of the United States laws in the entire territory, on the territorial theory, it ought, also, to be no matter for wonder that the president should not see the advantages claimed for this method of taking the choice of a clique of a territory locked up by personal petitions from states on the other side of the continent.

Although the Chicago *Tribune* used as an effective argument for Blaine's nomination the fact that several of the understrappers of the government, like Frank Hatton and Frank Sperry, were at work for Arthur at Chicago, it is only just to say that no president since Andrew Jackson's time, when national conventions were first held, has used so little federal patronage to influence the nomination as President Arthur. No cabinet officer has been permitted to interfere, though all of them were enthusiastic in his support, and all the prominent politicians holding office under him, from Robertson of New York to Jones of Illinois have been allowed the utmost liberty, and many of them have used it to the fullest possible extent against the very man who by one stroke of the pen could turn them out of office. The federal officers who were at Chicago were there in accordance with President Arthur's well known views, that they should be allowed to exercise their own judgment and inclination in political matters so long as they were loyal to the government.

If the Utica *Herald* knows what it is talking about, the ticket will be gloriously victorious in that state. It says: "Mr. Blaine can carry the state of New York against any candidate the democrats may name. Blaine can carry New York by a larger majority than any other republican. This for two reasons among others: He is the only man whom any considerable number of republicans really and intensely desire to see nominated, and he is the only republican who is stronger than his party in this state. Mr. Blaine is the only republican who can carry New York state in the event of the democrats nominating certain candidates, of the choice of one of whom there is increasing probability." Some time will be required to ascertain just how far this is true. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, who edits the *Herald*, was thinking when he wrote this that he would like to have it true. He ought to know as much about the politics of the state as any man in it, and possibly he is right.

The high license ordinance passed by the municipal council of Minneapolis has been pronounced valid by the supreme court of Minnesota, as far as the fee and hours of closing is concerned. The court decrees that the council, not the mayor, must designate the patrol districts within which license is to be granted. The council will amend the ordinance in accordance with the decision. The effect of this decision, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, cannot be otherwise than most salutary and far-reaching. It places in the hands of the city council a control which can be used to the accomplishment of great good and the prevention of vast evil. It enables the city to free its residence sections absolutely from the curses of drinking dens and their attendant disorder and crime, and to prevent the establishment among the homes of the people of these schools of vice for the degradation of men and the corruption of youth.

The supreme court of this state has again sustained high license in this city. It only remains for the people to elect councilmen who will maintain the present ordinance, and the saloons will rapidly decrease in number. The dull times are making it hard times for many of them, which are now kept running in the hope that a change in the council may abolish, or greatly diminish the license fee. If the city itself elects members of the council who are in favor of high license, three saloons will be closed. There is every inducement for the good citizens to see that reliable men are nominated and elected in the different wards. It is the most important action of the year.

The New Haven *Register*, dem., quotes with strong approval an article from the Philadelphia *Record*, ind., censuring the Randall democrats in congress for their position on the tariff question, in which it is said: "If they were actuated by motives of principle in opposing tariff reduction and in favoring increase of taxes, as in the wool duties, then their temporary alliance with the republicans ought to be made permanent, and the democratic party should be relieved of all responsibility for their action in congress. The relations of these bolters to the national democratic party are false and unnatural. There is no room in Pennsylvania or any other state for two protective tariff parties. Between the men in congress and out of congress who are opposed to the present tariff system and the men who defeated the Morrison bill the gulf is so wide and deep that no political engineer has skill enough to bridge it. The attempt may as well be abandoned first as last."

We are sorry to observe that Mr. Blaine's friends are introducing the religious question into politics. They assume that because Blaine was born a Catholic he can "capture the Irish vote" by means of this claim. It is a mistake. Such a claim is likely to help his opponents more than it helps the man in whose behalf it is made. Religious questions in politics are always to be deprecated. By raising them a candidate loses more votes than he gains. When nothing is said of his religious beliefs people support him without regard to them and would not be guilty of opposing him because of them. When his friends raise the question, however, opposition is sure to take the ground which is thus prepared. Besides people may find out that Mr. Blaine no longer belongs to the church in which his friends claim a birthright for him.

PRESS PITH.

Ferdinand Ward is said to be prostrated by nervous exhaustion. His creditors are prostrated by financial exhaustion.

A Chicago alderman was shot dead while treating a crowd of men. It does not do for a Chicago man to get too reckless.

If you happen to see an amateur sportsman testing the strength of a fishing rod by grasping the small end and bending it, you can make up your mind that he is trying to figure out how colossal a lie he can tell when exhibiting the rod to a group of admiring friends.

A city physician in the south was sent for to see a little country darkey who was suffering from a small abscess just below the knee. The child timidly barely elevated her dress. "Poke out yer leg, nigger," her mother sternly ordered; "legs ain't no charity fer Dr. D—."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Judah P. Benjamin had a complete system for making out his fees, which was not peculiar to him alone of the legal profession. "First," he said, "I charge a retainer, then I charge a reminder, next I charge a refresher and then I charge a finisher."—*Lowell Courier.* The clients of a good many lawyers very rarely have enough left to get as far as the "finisher."

A Washington contemporary says a cat, already nearly dead from starvation, made an unsuccessful attempt the other day to destroy another of its nine lives by springing from the top of the Washington monument to the ground. She dropped slowly through 434 feet of space and landed upon her feet as softly as a thistle down. We dislike to question the truth of the statement, but for the sake of the reporter's future welfare, wish he had said she broke a leg.

At the Ninety-ninth Century club, an association tending to the more complete fusion of fashion with intellect: Miss Blowsenbury (admiringly)—Oh, is this Mr. Norridgewood? Mr. Norridgewood, whose setter has taken a prize at the recent dog show, and who drives a dog cart (modestly)—Well, a—ahem—a—yes! (Disgust of the real Mr. Norridgewood standing near by, who has written a book on "Supposititious Generalities in their Bearing on Hypothetical Relativities," and expects to address the club at the next meeting.—*Life.*

A true wife: Mr. Finks—May the stars help us. We are ruined! Mrs. Finks—Ruined? Mr. Finks—Yes. I endorsed a note for a friend and all we have is lost. Mrs. Finks—Not all, dear. You know you told me when we were married that, if I made my own bonnets I could keep the difference in the expense to myself. Mr. Finks—Don't trifle, dear. My liabilities are $50,000, and your little savings on bonnets would be only a drop in the bucket. Mrs. Finks—Guess you don't know much about bonnets. Mr. Finks—Well, no. How much have you saved? Mrs. *Finks*—Six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Original Plan of Washington.

Washington Star.

Thrown in carelessly among a mass of maps and plans in the gloomy little basement room occupied by the architect of the capitol, has lain for years the original plan of Washington drawn by L'Enfant in 1790, from which Andrew Ellicott's plat was made in 1792. The Ellicott plan is better known through its having been elaborately engraved and representing the end of the howling wilderness that the new Washington then was, a city of unparalleled magnificence, and circulated to the extent of thousands of copies. L'Enfant's plan was never engraved and is yellow and worn with age. The lines marking the lots have paled until they are almost invisible. In half a dozen places it has been torn and certain colors of ink on the margin have disappeared entirely. The plot itself is elegantly gotten up, the writing is like copper plate, and the whole work is as beautiful as that of a counterfeiter. From the marginal notes one sees that certain ideas were held in 1790 as to the national capital which were never carried into effect.

One was for a national church, and the reference to the point, where the patent office now is, says: "This church is intended to be for national purposes, such as public prayer, thanksgiving, funeral orations, etc. It is not to be assigned to the use of any particular sect or denomination, but it is to be equally open to all. It will be likewise a proper shelter for such monuments as were voted by the late continental congress for those heroes who fell in the cause of liberty, and for such others as may hereafter be decreed by the voice of a grateful nation." A historic column was to be located on point B, which should be one mile from the federal house or capitol, and should form the measure of distances for the continent of America. On point C a naval column was to be erected to celebrate the founding of the American navy, and it stands there as a monument of its rise and its achievements.

At another point on the plot a great cascade was to be made out of Tiber creek, and this is to be one of the sights of the city.

An avenue was to be run from the Capitol east to the Potomac branch, 160 feet wide and a mile in length. On each side of this arcades were to be erected, and these were to be filled with shops and fancy stores, going, as was then supposed, through the main part of the city. The fifteen squares colored yellow were divided among each of the fifteen states of the Union, either to improve or to furnish a sum of money equal to the value of the land to be used for their improvements. Each square will admit of statues, obelisks, or any other ornaments, such as the state may select to perpetuate the memory and honor of such individuals as were conspicuous in giving this country liberty and independence, and also noted heroes of other ages and countries.

BORN.

June 9, to the wife of J. Lilig, a daughter.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Oregon Commandery No. 1.—There will be a stated conclave this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.
B. G. WHITEHOUSE.

☞ *Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 30 cents, and cash must be paid at the counter. Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.*

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for June, at Wass' Hair Store, 93 Yamhill street. 11a*

G. SHINDLER & CO., FURNITURE, Carpets, Wall Paper, 166 First street.

NEW TO-DAY.

TO LET—THEATER AND 11 FURNISHED rooms, or will sell; good stage and boxes.

COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS AND BATH; CENTRAL; will sell furniture; bargain. $850.

LODGING HOUSE ON FIRST ST.; CENTRAL; 52 or 53 rooms; all furnished; bargain. At

PLATO'S AGENCY,
Dekum Block, cor. First and Washington sts.

LEADER SEWING MACHINES.—BUY ONE from LOVERIDGE, agent, No. 9 N. Second st.

BUY THE ALBA! BUY THE ALBA! BUY THE Alba! the best lamp ever invented. 18m

BOOK SALE AT 171 FIRST ST.

DRINK PFUNDER'S GRATEFUL vichy and fruit soda water. Best

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS CHEAP AT GARDNER BROS.', 165 First street. 6elm

McCOY, JOB PRINTER, Cheapest and Best, 160 First, Portland

WANTED—A BOY. APPLY AT KAUCK'S German Bakery, 207 First st. 10je 1

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK and cook. Apply at 58 Front st. 10je1

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE NURSE GIRL, well recommended. Inquire at 225 Tenth st. 10je2*

WANTED—A SALESMAN. APPLY AT 92 MORRISON st., bet. 8 and 9 A. M. 10je1

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE. INQUIRE OF E. MEYER, at J. Felling & Co's. 10je1

FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, WITH OR without board, at 251 East Park st. 10jeA

FOR SALE—TWO ENGLISH PUGS. FOR TERMS apply at Room 45, Quimby House. 10,2

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND pleasant rooms; use of bath, private family. 245 Yamhill st. 10je1

RARE CHANCE FOR A PARTY WITH SMALL capital to buy a business that pays well. J. E. DAVIS & CO., No. 133 Fourth st. 10je3

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, CENTRALLY located. Address "W. W.," stating locality and rental, care Oregonian office. 10je1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ANY KIND of indoor work; can give good reference. Address "L. B.," care this office. 10je2

ENGINEER—A PRACTICAL ENGINEER wishes a situation. Address H. L. ND, 101 Ninth st., Portland. 10je2

FOR SALE—A FLOURING MILL WITH SUPERIOR water power, at a bargain. For information inquire at No. 10 Stark st. H. S. PERRIN. 40je4

GUNG & TUNG, TEACHERS OF CHINESE Language, 8 to 8:30 P. M. Second st., up stairs, room 8, Mr. Kin's building, bet. Alder and Morrison.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE—L. M. PARRISH, the laundryman, announces himself an independent candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—BY A DANE, SITUATION TO drive horses and as gardener; can also milk cows; best of references given. Address NICOLAI FREDERIKSEN, International Hotel. 10je1

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT ON CORNER OF a leading business street for sale; mammoth stores opposite to and near it; rare chance for business man. J. E. DAVIS & CO., 133 Fourth st. 10je

FOR RENT—29 ROOMS; FURNISHED; HOT and cold water, bath, etc.; in that elegant fire-proof building, 21 Columbia st., cor. First; the place is now more than paying expenses. 10je

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, FOUR years in a wholesale manufacturing business in this city, wants a position at any respectable employment; best of references. Address "J. U. C." care this office. 10je

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LEVEL LAND; nearly ready for the plow; near the city, and on a county road; will sell it cheap for cash, or I will take in part payment a double-seated carriage or express wagon, who wants it? Come and see HARRISON B. OATMAN, No. 7 Stark st., Portland. 10je4

DIVIDEND NO. 105

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1) per share upon its capital stock on June 9, 1884. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Or.
10je Manager Oregon Branch

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF GAS—THE GAS Light Co. have ordered, and will, as soon as received, supply their customers with the "Sidney" or "Lipsey" patent gas burners, put in place free of expense, consumers to pay for gas only. The cost of light with these burners will not exceed one-half the cost for electric light per hour, and as to its advantages for practical use, would invite inspection of the Lipsey burner now in use at the Holton House. 10j-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been appointed and has duly qualified as assignee of the estate of Ah Goon and N. W. Gow, partners under firm name of Hee Sing & Co., insolvent. All parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to me, at my office, room 5 Dekum building, Portland Oregon, within three months from date hereof.
D. P. KENNEDY
June 9, 1884. 10jelawTt

TO LET—FROM JULY 1, THE ELEGANT STORE now occupied by White, Goldsmith & Co.; also store fixtures for sale, consisting of shelves, counters, etc. Inquire of WHITE, GOLDSMITH & CO.

Portland Box Factory.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & Co. All orders promptly filled. Factory, Weidler's Saw Mill. Office, 6 Washington st. 3d floor.

GOOD LUCK.

$8000—BOOTS AND SHOES, BOUGHT FOR a song this time from the big failure on First street. S. M. BARR, 145 Third street. 9je*

WING WA LUNG.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

The undersigned having bought the stock of goods at store No. 148 Second st., Portland, under attachment, and filled up with fresh stock of rice, fine teas, Chinese shoes, clothes and a general assortment of Chinese goods, can supply customers at lowest rates.
10je6 WING WA LUNG.

HOP CHONG & CO.,
151 Second st., Portland, Or.,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Tea, Rice, Oil, Matting, Fireworks and General Chinese Merchandise.

Large consignments ex barks Alden Besse and Colorna.
Also, CHINESE LABOR CONTRACTED FOR.
We sell our goods at San Francisco prices. 10j1m

CONCERT AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH
Tuesday Evening, June 10, 1884
Programme:

Part Song—"Slumber Song"........
Mr. & Mrs. Percy, Mr. & Mrs. Best and Mr. Lundie.
Piano Duet..........Mrs. Best and Miss Packard
Song—"Dream Faces"..........Mr. Lundie
Tableaux
Song, "Jessie's Dream"..........Mrs. Percy
Trio, "To All You Ladies Now on Land"..........
Messrs. Lundie, Best and Percy
Charade.
Duet, "Our Way Across the Sea"..........
Mrs. Percy and Mr. Best
Chorus—"Freedom, God and Right."

Y. M. C. A. HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.
Celebrated Hampton College
JUBILEE SINGERS
From Virginia, in
NEW AND OLD-TIME NEGRO MELODIES

Admission 75c. Reserved seats $1, for sale at W. B. Ayer & Co's. 10j4

CATALOGUE
Of Valuable Property now being offered at prices to suit the times, by
CREIGHTON & CO.,
Estate Agents, 1½ Washington street:

No. 1—The finest Stock Ranch in Oregon, containing nearly 4000 acres. This property will bear the closest investigation, and there is a fortune in it.

No. 2—50x100 ft. on N. Front st., with improvements; a bargain—$5,500.

No. 3—A very valuable lease sold of an entire block covered with buildings, now paying 1½ per cent a month on the price asked. Income can be largely increased. Either a half-interest or the whole will be sold. To capitalists looking for profitable investments this is a rare opportunity.

No. 4—A large brewery in full working order, with horses, wagons, etc. can be had at a bargain.

No. 5—A beautiful suburban Home of 6 acres, with good house, barn, orchard, etc., just outside the city limits of East Portland, between the Sandy and Base Line roads. Must be sold at once.

ALSO

Numerous other properties, particulars of which can be obtained at our office. CREIGHTON & CO. 10j4*

NEW MARKET THEATER.
C. W. CORNELIUS, Manager.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY
WITH
KATE CASTLETON
IN
New Songs and Specialties!

Reserve seats without extra charge at Cornelius' drug store.

AUCTION SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

We will sell at our salesroom 1½ Washington St.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, at 10 A. M.,

A LOT nicely improved with shrubbery and good house with 4 good hard-finished rooms, brick cellar, well, etc., being No. 464 Sixth st., next to the corner of Jackson.

PART OF LOT with small house, conveniently located on Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

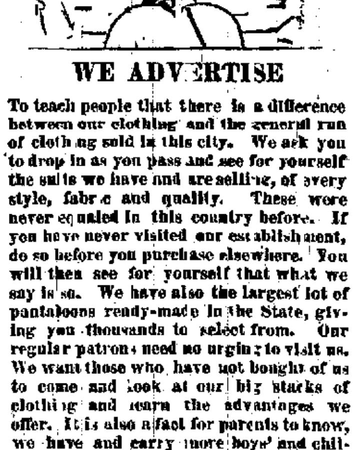
ONE LOT in Block 136, Couch's addition, fronting on J, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

ONE LOT on South Second st., near Hall.

Also several other valuable pieces, particulars of which will be given at time of sale.

Also LOT 15, Block 6, Wilson's addition to North Portland.

10j CREIGHTON & CO. Auctioneers.



WE ADVERTISE

To teach people that there is a difference between our clothing and the general run of clothing sold in this city. We ask you to drop in as you pass and see for yourself the suits we have and are selling, of every style, fabric and quality. These were never equaled in this country before. If you have never visited our establishment, do so before you purchase elsewhere. You will then see for yourself that what we say is so. We have also the largest lot of pantaloons ready-made in the State, giving you thousands to select from. Our regular patrons need no urging to visit us. We want those who have not bought of us to come and look at our big stacks of clothing and learn the advantages we offer. It is also a fact for parents to know, we have and carry more boys' and children's clothing than any other house—all at the very lowest prices.

STRAW HATS.

We purchase all our straw hats in Baltimore, the leading market of the world; have newer shapes and colors, and our prices are low. By calling on us you will well repay yourself.

KOHN & STEINBACH,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. M. [illegible] AND [illegible] AFTER
Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE
Nos. 18 and [illegible] North Front St.

Truly Named The King of Tonics, Dr. Henley's DANDELION TONIC.

WANTS.

WANTED—AN OUT-DOOR SALESMAN WHO has had some experience in canvassing can hear of a permanent situation by applying at 68 Morrison street between 9:30 and 12 M. 1jetf

WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED SAWYER—to rent a mill with privilege of buying; would prefer a location up the Willamette river or eastern Oregon; would cut lumber by the M for owner or work by month. Address, giving size of mill, etc., F. WILCOX, Astoria, Or. 7je

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN OR SWEDE) TO take charge of child and to housework for two; references required. 208 Seventh st. bet. [illegible].

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do up stairs work, at 118 W. Park, cor. Washington. Call in the morning. 6je tf

GIRLS WANTING PLACES CALL AT MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block First and Washington.

CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND JAPanese Bazaar. AND LEW KAN, 64 Washington st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTS PLACE in family. PLATO'S AGENCY, Dekum bldg. 10je

FIRST-CLASS WAITER (COLORED) WANTS place; is well recommended. PLATO'S AGENCY.

YOUNG MAN WANTS PLACE AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper or clerk in store; salary no object. PLATO'S AGENCY, Dekum block. 10je

A DRESSMAKER WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands finishing dresses would like engagements by the day. Apply at room 17 Strahan's building, First and Main. 8je

WANTED—LADY CLERK AND TELEGRAPH operator wants position in small town; experienced in mercantile business, also railroad and ticket business. MISS CARRIE J. BULL, Portland, Or. 7je6

PLENTY OF GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block, First and Washington.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIVE AGENT WANTED—TO HANDLE AN ARticle needed in every hotel and boarding house; must have good references. Address AGENCY, care Oregonian. 9je2

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR GOODS IN town or country; good chance for energetic canvassers; no risks. Apply 214 First street room 8. 6jtf

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL — WAGES from $5 to $10 per day; no experience required. Office hours from 11 to 4 P. M. C. H. BEASLEY & CO., opposite Arlington Club rooms, Pine street, bet. Third and Fourth, Portland, Or. 7je

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE NEW MATCHless Map; the most complete and best selling maps made. Address JOHN DIXON, 25 Market st., San Francisco. 20j1m

WANTED—ACTIVE, WIDEAWAKE, SMART men and women to canvass for rapid selling books. Call at 145 Front st. 1atf

AGENT WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOliciting agent wanted. For particulars apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co., 92 Morrison st. 5atf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — WIDE AWAKE men and women to canvass for our rapid-selling, choice new books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. 29atf

AMERICAN HOME AND FARM CYCLOPEDIA. Most useful and best selling book extant. Agents wanted at once. Address J. K. GILL & CO., Portland.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. FISK, ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL Laboratory, 7 Stark st., room 6 up stairs, Portland.

MRS. B. REINHARD, MIDWIFE (DEUTSCHE Hebamme). Residence No. 7 Fourth bet. A & B.

PROFESSOR HERMAN KUHN, TEACHER OF the Piano and Vocal Culture. Lessons at the residence of pupils or at the Knickerbocker House, 171 Washington street. Terms reasonable. 1jm

MISS LAURA TATE WILL GIVE INSTRUCtions in the piano at her rooms, N. E. cor. Sixteenth and B streets. 28f 1m

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—$800 TO $8000 TO LOAN ON CITY property. Apply at 127½ First st., room 1. S. SIMON. 1je3

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.
SODA WATER
146 FRONT STREET.
Established 1856. Capacity 1500 dozen per day.
m1w1w&1m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
C. H. CORNELIUS, Lessee.
Three Nights Only, commencing Thursday, June 12.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
WHITELY'S ORIGINAL HIDDEN HAND COMPANY,
Supporting the Charming Comedienne,
FANNIE FRANCIS!

America's famous Singing Soubrette, in her unrivaled creation of the great dual character of "Arch, the Newsboy," and "Capitola," in an entirely new and original dramatic version of Mrs. E. D. N. E. Southworth's famous N. Y. Ledger story, and the best of all southern dramas, THE HIDDEN HAND.

NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY.

The Virginia Cabin Singers!
Eight in number.

People's Popular Prices!—Seats secured at Cornelius' drug store.

TIVOLI THEATER.
Cor. Madison and First sts.
WALTER KEYES..........Proprietor
LA PERICHOLE!
Matinee Every Saturday, —2 P. M.
ADMISSION 25c; Reserved Seats 50c.

PICNICS AND EXCURSIONS.

O. R. & N. CO.
EXCURSIONS.
After June 1st Round Trip Tickets will be sold to
MULTNOMAH FALLS
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Fare $1 50.

Train leaves East Portland at 8:25 A. M., arriving at Multnomah Falls at 11:20. Returning, leave the Falls at 2:45 P. M., arriving at East Portland (O. & C. Ferry) at 5:20.
30mtf A. L. STOKES
General Passenger Agent.

Oregon Railway & Navigation
COMPANY
EXCURSIONS
To the Seaside.

STEAMER WIDE WEST

WILL LEAVE PORTLAND FOR ASTORIA until further notice TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 6 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Astoria WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 A. M. and SUNDAY at 5 P. M.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $2 50.

WIDE WEST will touch at St. Helens, Kalama, Rainier, Oak Point, Cathlamet, Brookfield and other landings on her route where she can receive passengers conveniently.
A. L. STOKES,
Gen Passenger Agent.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVING,
FINE MILLINERY!
—ALSO—
Beautiful Flowers & Trimmings for Spring
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,
103 First Street,
Next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Portland.

WILHOIT SPRINGS
Summer Resort.

HOUSE RENOVATED AND PLACED IN THOROUGH repair. New features added for the amusement and comfort of guests. Our aim will be to cater to wants of patrons. Table supplied with all the market affords. The pure air and well known curative qualities of the water makes this the most desirable health resort on the coast. Camp grounds in good order. Provisions, cigars, tobacco etc., at the store on reasonable terms.

Address FRANK McLERAN, Wilhoit, Clackamas county, or McLERAN BROS., Portland. 1 8&2aw

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.
Via Centralia, N. P. R. R., to Montesano.
DISTANCE 50 MILES—EASY TRAVEL.

Time and money saved by taking this route. Close connections each way. For particulars address
F. MONTGOMERY,
25mim1 Centralia, N. P. R. R.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE OPENED BUSINESS WITH SUPErior facilities to manufacture all kinds of barrels. We call the attention of Fishermen and Packers and trade in general. You can save money by giving us a call. Manufacturers of all kinds of Barrels and Tanks. The Empire Cooperage, 80 South Front st., Portland, Or.
27mToTh&Sutim JOS. FINKE & SONS, Props.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE—DAMAGED BY WATER—Uncle Myers has moved back to his old stand and is now selling Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments at

25 Cents on the Dollar.

By order of the underwriters. Give him a call only at 16, First street.

$500 REWARD

WILL BE PAID BY THE UNDERSIGNED FOR the arrest and conviction of the party or parties setting fire to my store building, 165 First street, the night of May 28, 1884. L. F. POWERS.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—NICE PLEASANT ROOMS; AT 163 West Park street. 30mtf

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED. APPLY AT NO. 70 Montgomery st. 8je6

FOR RENT—GOOD, PLEASANT ROOMS NICELY furnished, at 220 Yamhill. 24mtf

FOR RENT—THREE NEW UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; cheap to right party. Inquire 100 N. Ninth st. 8je4

TO LET—A. O. U. W. HALL, COR. FIRST AND Taylor sts. Monday and Wednesday nights. Inquire at shoe store, 220 First st. 7m

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent by the day, week or month; at 20½ Second street, between Salmon and Main. 15mtf

FOR RENT—3 NICE, COOL FRONT ROOMS, with hall, porch and two closets, first floor; for housekeeping; unfurnished; at 3?? Yamhill. 4jetf

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR SINGLE, or for housekeeping; reasonable rent; hot and cold water bath, etc.; 21 Columbia st., opposite St. George.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED BAY WINDOW rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies; rent reasonable; at 223 Fifth street, two blocks from P. O. 7jetf

FOR RENT—TWO ELEGANT FURNISHED front rooms; central location. Apply at 45½ Washington street, over Vienna Coffee House. 5je6

TO LET—ONE OR TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or lady and gentleman. Terms moderate; 70 Clay street. 8je6

EN SUITE OR SINGLE, FRONT ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; rooms with all conveniences for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water; 293 First st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, newly furnished rooms en suite or single; No. 287 Fourth st., between Jefferson and Columbia.

PART OF FIRST FLOOR SUITE FOR RENT; central location; well furnished; bath. Address DIVISION, care Oregonian. 5,6

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS OR PARlors; private residence, one block from postoffice; family absent; references exchanged. Address "M.," box 651. 3je

NOTICE—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; suitable for offices and also housekeeping; none but respectable parties need apply. FRANKLIN, WITTENBERG & CO. 145 Third street. 7je

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, hard-finished, the best in Portland for the money; all new; $1 50 per week, or 25 cents per night; 34 finely furnished rooms at $2 50 per week, or 50 cents per night. Meals 25 cents. Apply American Exchange Hotel. WAGNER & K[illegible] Proprietors. 7je6

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—2 COTTAGES, MEADE ST., 5 ROOMS, water free $15; 1 cottage, Stark, near N. Ninth, 5 rooms, $17; 1 cottage, N. Ninth, near Park, 5 rooms, $15; 1 bay window house, 8 rooms, 237 Stark st. $40; 1 house cor. Morrison and Sixth sts., 8 rooms; 1 house, 284 Second street, 9 rooms, $42. POT SMITH, 168 First street. 6je3

FOR RENT—GOOD SIX-ROOM HOUSE AT $17 per month. S. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark street.

HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS; MODERN IMPROVEments. Inquire at No. 283 Eighth, bor. Columbia.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS; HARD-FINished; rent reasonable to a small family. Apply at 440 Fifth, corner College street. 4jetf

WE HAVE FOR RENT A DESIRABLE FURnished house in Portland, near the P. O.; rent low. J. E. DAVIS & CO., 133 Fourth st. 8je6

TO RENT—THE SHOP COR. LOWNSDALE AND Washington sts.; good location for blacksmith or tinner, or other business. Inquire at 308 Washington st.

TO LET—A FAMILY OF TWO CAN FIND A FURnished cottage by addressing "L. E. H.," No. 471 Seventh street, or by calling at the premises between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. 3jetf

FOR RENT—TWO UPPER FLOORS, CONTAINing 31 rooms, in brick building on First street, bet. B and C, Nos. 25 and 27. For particulars apply to MEIER & FRANK, 18 First street. 21mtf

ROOMS AND BOARD.

FOR RENT WITH BOARD—NICELY FURNISHed rooms; reference required. 161 Taylor street, corner East Park. 11

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR rent at very low prices. Cheaper than elsewhere. WILEY B. ALLEN'S Music store, 163 Third st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES AT PLATO'S AGENCY, Dekum block, First and Washington.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN EASTERN Washington. For particulars inquire of Reclington, Woodard & Co. 9m

$5000—PARTNER WANTED, FIRST-class wholesale house; sales $60,000 per annum; good profit. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 2jetf

$1400—PARTNER WANTED; MANUFACturing business; staple article; only one in the state. WELCH & CO., Stark street. 2jetf

WE HAVE FOR SALE FARM, CITY AND garden property; also saloons, restaurants, cigar and fruit stores, etc. J. E. DAVIS & CO., No. 133 Fourth st. 5jetf

$1000 TO $1500 PARTNER WANTED IN an established manufacturing business in Portland; no opposition in this state. Address "Partner," care this office. 8je2

$400—PARTNER WANTED IN WELL ESTablished business; no knowledge required; must be able to keep books, men's time and collect; will pay $150 per month to each partner. WELCH & CO., Stark street. 2jetf

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—FIRST-class barber shop with baths, 3 chairs and everything complete; business is an old established and money-making concern. For particulars inquire by letter, H. KOESTER, New Tacoma, W. T. 5je6

FOR SALE — THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as Molson's Brewery is offered for sale. As a brewery it is the most convenient and complete on the Pacific coast. It is well suited for any manufacturing business requiring steam power combined with large storage. The buildings are so arranged that some of the floors might be rented with power. There are two excellent wells with steam pumps attached. Apply to "Molson Cordage Co.," Portland, Or. 23mtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—MY WIFE HAVING LEFT MY BED and board on June 2, 1884, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. GEO. DIEBOLD. Sandy, Or., June 6, 1884. 7je6

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM—A TRAINing school for the instruction of ladies desiring to study the Kindergarten system will be opened May 29. For particulars call on or address MRS. C. DUNLAP, Principal of the Frœbel Kindergarten, 248 Washington st., Portland. 12mtf

THE OREGON IRON & STEEL CO. STOCKholders' meeting.—Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the Oregon Iron & Steel Co. will be held at the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, at Portland, Or., on Tuesday, June 17, 1884, at 10 A. M. E. W. CRICHTON, Secretary. 27m20

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home building. Sealed bids will be received for certain articles of work to be executed on the building for the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Justus Krumbein, architect, room 12 Dekum's building. All bids must be in by 10 o'clock Saturday, June 14. The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. GEO. H. CHANCE, Chairman. A. N. GAMBELL, Sec. 7je

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of stockholders of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, June 16th, 1884, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
THEODOR WYGANT, Sec'y.
Portland, May 16th 1884. 18m.td

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETing—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon will be held at the office of the company, at the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, in the state of Oregon, on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing Directors of said company, to serve for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. JOSEPH SIMON, Sec.
Portland, Or., May 19, 1884. 19mtd

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETing—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Improvement Company will be held at the office of the company, at the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, in the state of Oregon on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing Directors of said company, to serve for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
JOSEPH SIMON, Assistant Secretary.
Portland, Or., May 19, 1884. 19mtd

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETing—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company will be held at the office of the company, at the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, in the State of Oregon, on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1884, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, for the purpose of electing Directors of said company, to serve for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
JOSEPH SIMON, Secretary.
Portland, Or., May 19, 1884. 19mtd

Auditor's Office, Lewis county,
Washington Territory.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT GLEN CROSBY WAS appointed Bridge Commissioner by the Board of County Commissioners of said county, at their regular May session, 1884, to superintend the advertising for bids and construction of the certain bridges to be built in said county; and the cost of publishing any notices, advertising for bids for the building of bridges in said county, published at his request, will be audited and ordered paid by said Board of Commissioners.
Dated this 28th of May, 1884.
H. J. BROOKS,
Auditor Lewis county, Washington Ter.,
(Seal) 5j30 per G. K. SHANNON.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—I WILL LET AT public outcry at the court-house in Chehalis, in the county of Lewis, territory of Washington, on Saturday, June 21, 1884, at 1 o'clock P. M., to the lowest responsible bidder, the contract or contracts for building the following wagon bridges, of the plan known as the "Pratt Truss Combination," across the Chehalis river, in the county and territory aforesaid, viz.:

1. One near the residence of Mr. M. Mills, on the road leading from a point which bears north 25 degrees east 22.40 chains distant from the corner of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, Tp 14 N., R 2 W, to the crossing of Military and Water streets, in the town of Claquato, county and territory aforesaid.

2. Also one on the road leading from the crossing of Military and Water streets, in the town of Claquato, to the southwest corner of Lewis Gates' donation claim.

3. Also one on the road leading from a point on the Newaukum and Boistfort road, from which the quarter-section corner, at the center of section 9, in Tp 13 N, R 3 W, bears north 46½ degrees, W 482 links, to a point on the Lincoln creek road, from which the quarter-section corner between sections 4 and 9 bears north 27½ degrees, west 12 chains distant.

Plans and specifications of the above described bridges can be seen at the office of the county auditor at Chehalis. Builders will be required when making bids to file a bond equal in amount to the contract price, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the work in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the auditor's office, and to have the same completed and ready for travel on or before the 1st day of November, A. D. 1884. The order of priority for building the beforementioned bridges shall be as in the manner of their arrangement in this notice. Bids will be taken in severalty and collectively for the above work. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
GLEN CROSBY,
Bridge Commissioner.
Centralia, Lewis Co., W. T., May 3, 1884. 4je16

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½ lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
London, England.
Depot in San Francisco, Richards & Harrison, [illegible]

That which is recommended by all who have tried it must be beneficial. We refer to Celery, Beef and Iron.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL, CENTRALLY LOCATED, CONTAINing 30 furnished rooms, for sale at a bargain. Address "A. A." care this office.

FOR SALE—1 SCOW, 82 FT. LONG, 22 FT. BEAM, 5 ft. 6 inches deep; house on deck. For particulars inquire 34 N. Front st. BROWN & McCABE. 30mtm

WOOD FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 600 CORDS dry fir wood on the bank of Sandy river on terms and in lots to suit; and also a scow. Inquire of me or Killin & Moreland. C. C. HARLOW. 20mtf

FOR SALE—ONE WALL TENT NEARLY NEW; size 16x24 ft; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at Central Market restaurant, Second st., bet. A and Ash.

FOR SALE—SO AS TO REMOVE FROM PRESent location by the 27th of June, that neat, well built iron and wood portable building, constructed expressly for removal with ease and safety to any distance; likewise the shooting gallery building, or the material in its construction, will be sold very cheap. Inquire on the premises, No. 54 First street, corner Pine. For the next 15 days, preparatory to my removal to No. 82½ Morrison street, I will sell the following goods at cost: Rifles, Revolvers, Shotguns and sporting goods. Call and see my fine stock of Jewelry, Notions, Stationery and Fancy Goods, at No. 82½ Morrison street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
June 2, 1884. [2je12] J. C. LA RANSIEUR.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

WE WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS choice Yaquina lots on the installment plan; rare bargain. J. E. DAVIS & CO., 133 Fourth st. 6je6

FOR SALE—A LOT FRONTING EAST, LOCATED on Fourteenth street, in Couch addition, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 4½ Washington street. 5je6

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF THREE ROOMS AND store; good location; must be sold; 49 C street, between Third and Fourth.

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHout stock. Box 169 Ptest. Portland. 4l6

$900—FOR SALE, LOT 5, BLOCK 2, PROEBstel's addition, Albina; splendid building location. Also quarter-block in Stephens' addition, South Portland, very low. J. H. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker, over Merchants' Exchange. 6je6

FARMS FOR SALE—260 ACRES IN FINE ROLL Prairie; 130 acres under cultivation; two orchards, etc. 1½ miles from railroad station on O. & C. R. R.; also other desirable farms, large and small; also one or two fine stock ranches. CREIGHTON & CO., 1½ Washington st. 6jetf

THREE LOTS ADJOINING, ON THE OCEAN beach, Ilwaco, for sale, singly or otherwise. GEO. BEST, 93 Front street. 6jetf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2500 ACRES OF good improved land for sale near Amity, Oregon. The land is all nicely located, handy to school, churches, river and railroad navigation. Land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, by paying one-third cash down, balance on long time as desired at 8 per cent. interest per annum. Address: JO. WATT or E. F. MESSENGER, Amity, Oregon. 1s3m

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

TAPE WORMS—INFALLIBLE CURE OF THE Tape Worm or any other species of worms. Entire destruction of the same in two hours' time. For sale by JOHN WILHELM, barber shop, 67 Alder st., Masonic Temple. 30m

BROKERAGE—D. T. PACKLER, 6½ WASHINGton st.; loans negotiated, collections made; sale of merchandise, real estate and other property effected.

SEND YOUR MEASURE TO H. B. LITT, THIRD and Alder, and get all wool ready-made dresses, and dolmans; also fine dressmaking. 3lm

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT—THE DYE works Schade & Co., 209 Third street, has changed hands, Weisgerber & Reinhard having purchased the same. They will continue business at the old stand, and solicit patronage from old and new customers.

REMOVAL NOTICE—HOP KEE & CO., FOR some time located at 86 Second street, have now removed to the more commodious premises, No. 81 Second street, corner of Oak, opposite City Jail, where they will have much better facilities to accommodate their large and increasing business in the manufacture of clothing and underwear. Call and see us and see what we can do. 20m1m

MRS. M. WHARTON'S LADIES' HAIR STORE, 34 Morrison. Newest styles. Cheapest in the city.

RUMMELIN & GUTMANN, MANUFACTURERS and dealers in fancy furs and robes, 82 First st., Portland, Or. Orders promptly filled. Highest cash price paid for raw furs. 12m1

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

WM. GRAHAM, M. D., L. R. C. P., LONDON, Physician and Surgeon. Graduate of Toronto University, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Royal College of Physicians, London, Eng. Office and residence cor. Stand B, over Neurauch's drugstore.

PROF. EDWIN A. SMITH, LATE OF TORONTO, Ont., will give instructions in instrumental music. Room 4 Multnomah block. Hours 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. Terms moderate. 31m1m

DENTISTS.

PREHN BROS, DENTISTS—ROOM 54, UNION block. Hird's Vitalized Air administered; teeth $10 set; best $15; work warranted; filling at eastern prices.

C. C. NEWCASTLE, D. D. S., 167 FIRST STREET; eastern prices; gas administered. 15m1

J. TORRENCE TATE, D. D. S., COR. SECOND and Washington streets, Labbe building. Vitalized air given.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. Hawgood, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Eng. } { A. M. Lupfer, C. E. Lafayette College, Penn.
HAWGOOD & LUPFER,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Labbe Building, Washington st.,
Portland, Oregon.

HENRY J. HEFTY, ARCHITECT, HAS REmoved to No. 232 First street, room 8, corner of Main, Portland, Or. 20m1m

W. H. BURRAGE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 4,
N. W. corner Second and Salmon Sts.

S. W. & T. H. OGILBE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
Special Attention given to City Work.
Office—Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

W. C. JOHNSON, F. O. McCOWN, C. M. IDLEMAN.
JOHNSON, McCOWN & IDLEMAN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Loans made and abstracts furnished. Particular attention given to business in U. S. Land Office, Oregon City.

Offices—Monastes' Brick, 167 First street, Portland, Or., and Main street, Oregon City. 7je

D. P. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Room 5, Dekum's Building.

Infringement suits conducted, also trade-mark and copyright matters, and other legal business pertaining to letters patent for inventions. 8jt

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE UNDERsigned, doing business in Portland, Or., under the firm name of Schmidt & Craw, give notice that they have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Richard Schmidt continuing in the business, assuming all accounts and liabilities, Walter S. Craw withdrawing from all claims and responsibilities of said firm.
R. SCHMIDT,
W. S. CRAW.
Portland, Or., June 6, 1884. 7je3

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION—MM'E. CHAPEL'S FRENCH FEmale Pills: valuable in irregularities of monthly periods from cold, etc.; price $2; ladies in delicate health and other conditions should use them. Address MRS. DAVIES, 130 Market st., cor. Ninth. 12md&wm

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up..........$250,000 00
Assets exceed..........$30,000 00

M. W. FECHHEIMER..........President
M. S. BURRELL..........Vice President
EDWARD HALL..........Secretary
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

South British and National } Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.

Combined Capital..........$12,000,000
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
Deposit in Oregon..........$100,000
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Gen'l. Agts.
10 North Front st.
T. H. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital..........$750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
North side Stark, bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES A. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital subscribed..........$10,000,000
Capital paid up..........1,000,000
Reserve Fund, in addition to capital 1,375,000
Cash Assets, June 30th, 1883..........2,594,000
Deposit in Oregon..........50,000

Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN by the agency.
NO. 4 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London and Liverpool.
Deposit in Oregon..........$200,000
Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.
CORBETT & MACLEAY,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Office, 83 and 85 Front St., Portland, Or.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital..........$5,000,000.
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon..........$50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or..........$5,000
W. F. BROWN, Manager.
No. 27 Stark St., Portland.

CHEAPEST
Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.,
AT
J. B. MILLER'S, 120 First street.

WANTED.

MEN'S SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, FURNIture, etc. Mail postal. Call or address 50 North First street. 1jelm

The Tonic Iron of combined preparations known as Celery, Beef and Iron.

AUCTION AND COM

GILMAN & CO.,

NEERS & COMMISSION

REGULAR SALE DAYS

ULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

SEHOLD FURN

sell at our salesroom,

ESDAY, JUNE 10, at 10 A. M.

GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

ECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

E FURNITURE

DNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884.

At 10 O'clock A. M.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,

oneer & Commission

EDMAN, AUCTIONEER

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

LL AND FARM MACHINERY.

MACHINISTS.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

JUNE 10, 1884.

Entered at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Wind D'rection.	Rain fall inches	State of weath
W	.01	Cloudy
W	.01	Cloudy
NW	.00	Cloudy
S	.03	Cloudy
S	.00	Clear
NW	.00	Cloudy
W	.04	Cloudy
W	.00	Cloudy

max. 76

ft. 18 in. above low water mark

IN THE EAST.

at the following places:

C. Beckwith, eastern representative, Tribune building.

McCormick block.

Ayer & Son, Eighth and

Library of Congress.

office of

Portland Advertiser.

CITY.

—George W. Freeman, and the latter's young started down the Spokane Falls, on Saturday, in a small of eventually reaching part of the way by water. about ten miles and had of rapids, their boat was and swamped by a mass of from the bluff upon one of strenuous exertions a landing place upon the but the boy, Gardner, was his boy were at one time having left this place some Coeur d'Alene mines. Their they and Mr. of making the by water. Freeman, well known here, be- disposition, joined because he had learned believed in shooting the A letter received from last evening gives the fol- from which all but one of rapids were passed in little water. About sixty contracts to a width of of this point also makes so that the whole force the high rocks that form one great whirlpool of the opposite side was compar- but the current was so swift the boat lost a cerago carried straight into than it takes to tell from the bluff, at least the boat beneath the boiling the boat until everything be- go kicked for the sur- was dragging me raised the surface I was great effort the shore was Markle and Marks Cald- Gardner, the boy, was The grief of the stricken Hoping against fear we each eddy to see if struggling with the waves the scene of the disaster we all After six hours of the river and started back reached at 9 P. M., hal- just about twelve to our adventurous went with the boat— I saved my watch, will continue the search

—Portable engines, thresh- horse powers seen at all way to the depots and of the approaching harvest farmer's money goes. When more and the crop is to buy self-binders, new fangled plows, cost lots of money. and prices ow the wears out as fast as is People are prone to talk of life of a farmer, yield him a living, sure and of sweat of the any one class of men realize and enjoy the it is the farmer. his farm with that of a the farmer is obliged to in- and teams than any ma- popularly supposed to of intelligence the farmer is required be able to do more different If he breaks any of wagons or machines he is sure to be an unnec- make the necessary repairs and to do this it is have the essentials If a link or chain is of iron work, the farmer if he cannot tinker the hammer and the kitchen

MISS COURSEN'S CONCERT.—The programme of the operatic concert at the New Market theater next Monday evening will include the tower scene from "Il Trovatore," the dramatic church scene from "Faust," and the "Star Spangled Banner," three of Miss Coursen's greatest successes on the operatic stage. Miss Rose Coursen will render the favorite contralto airs from "Carmen," "Il Trovatore" and ballads. Mrs. Edgar E. Coursen, whose sweet voice is too seldom heard in public, will sing several of her choicest songs. A chorus of young gentlemen will sing the beautiful ensembles in "Il Trovatore" and "Faust" behind the scenes. Mr. W. H. Kinross will take the part of Mefisto, and a rare treat will be in store for those present when this magnificent scene is acted by Miss Coursen and Mr. Kinross. The "Star Spangled Banner" will be sung with an orchestra and full chorus. Society people are taking a lively interest in this concert, and the New Market theater promises to be the scene of a very fashionable and brilliant audience on next Monday night.

DELUGE OF ATTRACTIONS.—W. W. Cole had a party of twelve bill posters at work yesterday painting the town red and several other colors with circus posters. Half the windows along First street have one or more lithographs. If Cole has only one-fourth as much under his canvas as he advertises, he has by far the biggest thing on wheels ever seen in these parts. The "Pop" bills are still hanging; the "Hidden Hand" company which opens at New Market have a number of handsome lithographs; the Hampton College Students who appear at Y. M. C. A. hall Friday night and the hangers of "La Perichole" at the Tivoli combine to take up all the prominent spaces in town. Oh! There is no want in the way of amusements. Then next week we are to have, of more refined order, Miss Coursen's concert on Monday night, and then the Italian opera singers

NEARLY READY FOR OCCUPANCY.—The handsome building of Honeyman & Co. at the corner of Front and Clay streets is about completed. The powerful engine which is to supply power to parties wanting room therein is in position and will be ready for work in a few days. There are several fine, large, well-lighted rooms in the second and third stories suitable for manufactories. One of the rooms on the ground floor is to be used as an office by the firm and another has been leased by Verdier. The building is an ornament to that part of the city and a credit to the enterprise of its owners.

LIGHT FREIGHT ON THE WILLAMETTE.—Owing to scarcity of freight the steamer Orient has been temporarily withdrawn from the Yamhill river. The steamer Occident will take her place, running to Dayton on Monday and Thursday of each week and returning on Wednesday and Saturday. The Occident will also attend to what business there is on the Willamette above the mouth of the Yamhill, running to Albany and Corvallis whenever business requires. The freighting business is light in the Willamette at present and will probably continue so until after harvest.

JUBILEE SINGERS COMING.—The Hampton College Jubilee Singers that appear for the first time in Portland on Friday evening next at the Y. M. C. A. hall come highly recommended. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of March 1, 1884, says "there is an indescribable charm, an originality and feeling of reality about the songs of these dark-skinned artists which is a positive relief from the hackneyed rubbish of the cork-grimed variety man. The comic elements of the combination are genuine humor."

DISSATISFIED WITH THE MINES.—E. H. King, of this city, who went to the Coeur d'Alene mines some time ago, has returned and speaks very discouragingly of the prospects for a poor man in that section. He stated yesterday to a reporter that he would rather have a good farm in the Willamette valley than the best mine in the Coeur d'Alene country, and that any kind of work here that would give a person board and clothes was far better for a workingman than anything that the same man could get to do in the mines.

DECISION ON PATENT PAVEMENT.—Judge Deady yesterday gave an opinion in the case of Schillinger vs. Middleton et al., concerning the laying of artificial stone sidewalk. He denied the petition for a preliminary injunction and ordered the restraining order vacated, holding that the laying of the sidewalk in separate blocks was not an infringement of the plaintiff's patent, which was for inserting tarred paper or some other substance between the blocks to separate them.

REPAIRS TO THE PALOUSE BRANCH.—A contract to build two and a quarter miles of track on the Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific, around the submerged part in Washtucna lake has been let to P. O'Neil. It will be about twenty-five feet higher than the present grade. This will certainly take it above any high water created by melting snow. The work will be finished towards the middle of July.

LAST NIGHT'S PRIMARIES.—The regular ticket for delegates to the city republican convention, published in yesterday's OREGONIAN, was elected in all three wards last evening. In the First ward 129 votes were cast, and in the Second 195, there being no opposition in these wards. There was a general turnout in the Third ward, 1174 votes being polled. Of these the regular ticket received 812, and the free whisky ticket 362.

ARM BROKEN.—A son of Justice R. R. Bybee, about 9 years old, while playing last evening with some companions on the scaffolding of a building at the corner of Alder and Sixth streets, missed his footing and fell to the ground sustaining a fracture and dislocation of the bones of the left elbow. The accident is more to be regretted, as there is great danger of the limb being stiffened for life.

SALE OF A SHIP.—The American ship Mount Washington was sold yesterday by Wm. H. Starbuck and others to Simpson Bros. of San Francisco; terms private. She will probably be placed in the lumber trade between San Francisco and Puget sound or Gray's harbor.

NO SUCCESSOR YET TO JORDAN.—The board of fire commissioners held a meeting yesterday and had two ballots for chief engineer of the department to succeed Thomas A. Jordan. O. C. Doub shower, Robert Holman and Harry Morgan each received one vote. The commissioners then adjourned until Thursday.

BASE BALL MATCHES ARRANGED.—At last there is promise of some base ball contests this year. The

SUNDAY TRIP TO THE SEA.

The Enjoyment Offered in one Day Spent about Cape Hancock.

The party of excursionists, some seventy-five in number, who left here by the Wide West at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and arrived home about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, had a most delightful trip. It is difficult to imagine of any excursion occupying the same length of time which can afford so much pleasure and instruction as a trip to Astoria and Cape Hancock. Leaving here at 2 P. M., after a pleasant trip down the Columbia the excursionists arrived at Astoria about 8:30. A stroll through the Venice of America inhaling the fresh sea breeze, occupied the remainder of the evening. Those who desired arose early and visited some of the canneries which were disposing of a lot of fish brought in the previous evening, and witnessed the working of the many ingenious labor saving machines brought into use in canning them, and admired the dexterity displayed in the various operations connected with the business.

At 9 o'clock a considerable number took passage on the staunch steamer General Miles, which, after threading her way through a fleet of fishing boats and a network of seines, landed them at Ilwaco. The greater number took advantage of the occasion to enjoy a delightful walk around the shore over a shady, winding road to the barracks at the cape, the latter part of the trip being through a newly mown meadow, which seemed to have yielded a good crop of cannon balls. At the post trader's establishment a supply of crackers, deviled ham and canned chicken was laid in, and the party then proceeded over a trail a short distance to a beautiful cove just beneath the lighthouse where they luncheoned while listening to the thunder of the breakers which beat against the rocky cliff on either hand and rolled and roared on the sandy beach at their feet. Then retracing their steps a short walk brought them to the lighthouse on the top of the cliff. Here some time was spent viewing the wonderful lamp and lantern, which was exhibited and explained by the polite keeper, Mr. Woodruff. The lighthouse is a perfect model of neatness and cleanliness, and the sight of the lenses in the lantern is, as the showman would say, alone worth the price of the trip. The monster guns came in for their share of attention being, as one of the party aptly observed, the teeth placed by government in the mouth of the Columbia. The signal service station, with its lockers of flags, telegraph apparatus, etc., in charge of Mr. J. H. Young, was next visited. It is now furnished with every appliance of a first-class station, and will be of great benefit to our shippers when the board of pilot commissioners have instructed all pilots to give the number of the ships they are bringing in—a duty they now sometimes neglect. Then the party sat down and took a good look at the lovely view spread out before them. The mouth of the Columbia, the mighty rollers on the bar, the bold headland of Tillamook and the rock and lighthouse in front of it, the hundreds of fishing boats flitting in all directions, and two tugs towing the fine ship Henry Villard to sea. To see her make sail when the tugs had about finished their work was a fine sight to a landsman; sail after sail being sheeted home till she was a cloud of canvas, and when the last tug turned she started off with a favoring breeze, her nose pointed for the icy seas off Cape Horn. Then the party descended to the cove and were shown the apparatus at the life saving station by Capt. Al Harris, in charge. The life boat, cork jackets, Boynton suits, mortar for throwing a line to a stranded ship and other apparatus were objects of interest to all. At 2 o'clock all embarked just as one of the tugs returned from towing out the Villard, and with much rattling of chain cable let go her anchor and lay quiet in the glassy cove as if tired with her day's labor. The return trip was made outside of Sand island, near the wreck of the Great Republic, and back to Astoria through the fleet of fishing boats lying "waiting for the turn of the tide," the occupants of most of them sleeping while their frail crafts tossed like corks on the water. At 5 the West started on her return trip, and the moonlight ride home was a fitting wind up to a most delightful trip.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, June 9.

The printers are talking of an excursion to Salem July 4th.

Mrs. Virgil Parker is visiting her parents at Yaquina bay.

James Foster, Jr., returned from San Francisco last Saturday.

Mrs. L. Martin, of Ashland, was in the city several days last week.

W. B. Barr has left for eastern Oregon on his annual surveying trip.

Mrs. Maggie McAfee, of Salem, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. Barr.

Mr. Ala Harris, of this city, will have full charge of Jacobs & Naugass' new store at Yaquina bay.

In Linn county the glorious Fourth of July will be celebrated in four places, Scio, Lebanon, Sodaville and Harrisburg.

Harry, son of W. B. Barr, had the misfortune to step upon a rake, running one of the teeth deep into his foot, causing a very painful wound.

This morning W. B. Scott, Al Garey, Hale Rakensto, James Pipes and Mike Cowan started to the Yaquina bay, where they will remain several weeks examining the country.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Campbell, carpenter, met with a very painful accident while working on Forbay & Mason's new building. He was on the roof, and in hammering on a rafter, started some loose lumber above, which, sliding down, carried him with it to the ground below. It was feared he had received internal injuries, but the attending physician, Dr. Kelly, thinks he will be all right in a few days.

YAMHILL NOTES.

MCMINNVILLE, June 9.

Pioneer Council No. 1, Royal and Select Master Masons, will be instituted here Friday evening, June 13.

The improvements in our streets are of the most permanent character and would be a credit to any town in the state.

Wardle, who was shot by Ferris yesterday, is still alive, but will die. Ferris will have his preliminary examination to-day at Lafayette.

The Indian war veterans will meet here June 21 to organize a society similar to that of the Mexican war veterans or Grand Army of the Republic.

S. D. Grant, an old pioneer of this town, fell to the sidewalk last evening in a fit of apoplexy. He was thought to be dying last night, but was still

O. R. AND N. ANNUAL MEETING.

Who Will Control It? The Question to be Answered Next Monday.

The annual meetings of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Oregon and Transcontinental Company will take place in this city next Monday, the 16th inst. The result is awaited with interest by the Northern Pacific and the O. R. and N. people, by the public generally and particularly by the heads of departments of the O. R. and N., who want to know who is the authority above them.

Since the disintegration of the Villard system, it has never been known who owned a controlling interest in the O. R. and N. stock. This will be developed at next Monday's meeting. The Transcontinental did hold $14,000,000—more than half of the entire stock. Who owns the $14,000,000 now is a matter of conjecture. One report has it that Northern Pacific stockholders, or men friendly to the Northern Pacific control it. Another is that a majority is held by the O. R. and N. Company itself, that is to say by O. R. and N. stockholders who are not specially interested in the Northern Pacific and who prefer to maintain a neutral position as regards the Northern and the Union Pacific. Still another report, but little credited, however, is that the Central Pacific people have secured the stock.

This much is known: Drexel Morgan & Co., of New York, hold the proxies for $9,000,000 of the $14,000,000 formerly held by the Oregon and Transcontinental, and it will be voted in a lump by some representative of the owners now en route here from New York. The situation in brief, as stated to an OREGONIAN reporter by a prominent railway official yesterday, is as follows: "If it turns out that the stock is held by men friendly to the Northern Pacific, its position is assured. In that case there will be no necessity for haste in constructing the Cascade branch. But if it should turn out that the Oregon Railway and Navigation, as a company, own a majority of the stock, the Northern Pacific's position is not strong. The Oregon Short Line has just about the same traffic contract with the O. R. & N. as the Northern Pacific has. There will be a junction of the O. R. & N. with the Short Line at Snake river before the end of this year. This route to the east will be somewhat shorter than the Northern Pacific's. In traffic over the Northern route the O. R. & N. has a haul of 213 miles, a little over one-ninth of the distance to St. Paul. Via the Short Line it has a haul of over 430 miles, more than one-fifth of the distance to Omaha. Hence it seems that it would be to the O. R. & N. Co.'s interest to secretly favor the Short Line while nominally maintaining a neutral position.

THE EAST SIDE.

A "CITIZENS'" MEETING.

The called meeting of citizens at the firemen's hall in the Third ward last evening, for the stated object of nominating city officers, proved a veritable farce. After much inquiry and speculation as to the true inwardness of the affair, it leaked out that one Kelly, an employe of the car shops, had caused the meeting to be called for the purpose of securing his nomination as councilman, and finally one of his friends present called the meeting to order. W. C. Wilson was elected temporary chairman, but confessed his ignorance of the object of the meeting or by whom it was called. An attempt was then made to elect a permanent chairman, but no one appeared willing to accept the honor. No less than six gentlemen were successively elected to that position by acclamation only to decline as soon as elected. Finally Mr. Wilson was prevailed upon to retain the position he had been elected to temporarily. Evidently seeing that the desired end could not be obtained Mr. Kelly himself adjourned the meeting by making another motion to the effect that they meet again Thursday evening to nominate a councilman for the third ward, and to appoint a committee to confer with similar committees from the first ward, with the view of nominating a full citizens' ticket. The readiness and unanimity with which the motion was carried proved the anxiety of all to disperse.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The democrats of East Portland will, as is there usual custom, hold an open convention, free for all, at Neppach's hall Thursday evening for the purpose of making nominations for city officers. No primaries and no printed tickets—a general convention for the three wards and everybody invited.

SHOULDER BROKEN.

William Dierdorff, an old settler residing about twelve miles back of East Portland, met with a severe accident Sunday. While unloading some lumber from a wagon a large stick fell upon his right shoulder, making a complete fracture. Dr. Dav. Caffety attended him.

THE DOG POISONER AGAIN.

Ross Merrick's pet poodle fell a victim to the dog poisoner yesterday. The animal suddenly collapsed while on the corner of Fourth and L streets with its owner, who strongly suspects certain persons in the immediate vicinity. Shortly after the occurrence a piece of cooked meat saturated with strychnine was found lying in front of Meyer's saloon, about half a block distant.

PRIZES FOR PENMANSHIP

Professor Garrison completed a course of fifteen lessons in penmanship at the Central school on Friday last. Two prizes were offered by him, one for the best writer, and one for the pupil making the greatest improvement during the course. The former was awarded to Josephine Lande, in the fifth grade and the latter was won by Minnie Hersha fourth grade.

RECEIVED THEIR HOSE.

The 500 feet of second class hose formerly owned by Pioneer engine company, and which was ordered equally divided between the companies of the First and Third wards, was yesterday delivered to those companies, having first been thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. Smith & Stuart.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, June 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Will you please correct a mistake made in the W. C. T. U. report from Albany in your morning issue. Mrs. H. K. Hines was not elected a delegate to the national convention. She is by virtue of her office delegate to that body, as are also the recording and corresponding secretaries. The two vice presidents, Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Edwards, were chosen to represent the union of Oregon.

A MEMBER.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

SALEM, June 9.

Early Saturday evening, June 7, a fine audience began to assemble in the university chapel, which had been decorated with more than usual taste and care. Long heavy wreaths of evergreen draped the walls, beautiful wreaths of fir and ivy were twined about the pillars and the pictures, and in their midst, immediately over the rostrum, could be read the motto, "*Pro Christo et Humanitate*," which expresses the principle upon which the university exists, and the objects for which it labors.

As soon as the audience were in their places programmes headed "Essay Contest" were distributed by the ushers, Lena Allen, Bertha Cunningham, Lizzie Davis, Ralph Moody and George C. Shirley.

A piano quartette, "Sounds from the Ohio," Mertz, was admirably rendered by Misses Levia Rowland, Lena Allen, Eva Cox and Jessie L. Potter.

At its close prayer was offered by Rev. W. G. Simpson of Eugene. "O Hasten, Crimson Morning," a vocal duet, was then given with good effect by Mr. E. N. Belknap and Professor Z. M. Parvin, Miss Amelia Savage accompanying.

President Van Scoy then announced that Miss Jennie E. Tragg, dean of the Woman's college, had offered a prize to that member of her rhetoric class who should write and read the best essay.

The first essay was read by Miss Clara M. Hale, of Sumner, W. T., who chose for her subject "Builders." Some of the principal monuments of man, especially those of the ancient Greeks and Romans, were cited. Man as a builder was viewed from various standpoints. He can build ill or well, as he chooses his material. Character is built day by day, but to build well much must be sacrificed. If we would build for the future we must choose the material with care and begin early. If we would build for fame we must lay a firm foundation, and so arrange the bricks as to be an honor to the builder.

At the close of this essay, Lute Savage delighted the audience with a violin solo, "Moonlight on the Lake," while Miss Pearl Scott nicely accompanied him on the piano.

L. F. Belknap of Monroe, in clear tones and pleasing manner, then read a fine essay on "Success." He first defined the term, and stated that the desire of success is the mainspring of all human action. The hope of success sustained Christopher Columbus, the Pilgrim fathers and the patriots of the revolution in all their hazardous undertakings. Men hold different views of success. He who becomes rich at the expense of the poor is not truly successful. Luther, Washington and Lincoln will ever be held in honor because they were successful in uplifting humanity.

Annie Laurie was very sweetly sung by Miss Lola Abrams, one of the contestants, Prof. Parvin accompanying.

"The Web of Life" was the subject chosen by Miss Hattie Bushnell of Eugene. Life is like the shuttle in the loom, going back and forth forming web and woof. Thoughts, words and habits are often woven in with but little care. We should choose the best material for the web and early in life fit ourselves for some special work. Faithful and constant labor brings its reward. Then, let the web be perfect at life's close. "The wheels are turning early and late weaving the warp and woof of fate." Miss Bushnell's essay was one of the best but owing to severe hoarseness she read it at a great disadvantage.

Miss Frankie Jones enlivened the audience with a finely rendered piano solo, "Les Courriers," and left them in a happy mood to listen to "Self Reliance," as viewed by Mr. L. F. Conn of Roseburg. Men who rely upon others rather than themselves are moral cowards. Well directed labor will accomplish anything, but dependence on others destroys self-confidence. Students who depend on others to do their thinking make a great mistake and are unable to solve the difficult problems of after life. Endowed with an immortal soul man should strive to do his best. The essayist was somewhat unfortunate in his position and movements on the rostrum.

Prof. Parvin favored the audience with a fine vocal solo, "Guardian Angels," Miss Amelia Savage accompanying.

While the judges were making up their decision an orchestra, consisting of Messrs. John O. Goltra of Albany, Chas. A. Powell of Dayton, Lute Savage of Salem, and Levi Magee of Lincoln, and Miss Amelia Savage of Salem delighted the audience with "Only a Dream of Home." The entire orchestra have been, or are now, members of the business department, and have so combined business with pleasure as to be prepared for the practical as well as the pleasant features of life.

At the conclusion of the "Dream" Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Presbyterian church, rendered life very real to the contestants and to all in a brief pointed address, in which he stated that the prize, a handsome writing desk with gold pen, etc., had been awarded to Miss Haines, and honorable mention made of Miss Abrams.

At 10 o'clock A. M. Sunday the trustees, faculty, ministers and students, old and new, began to assemble in the lecture room of the M. E. church, and by 10:30 the large room was well filled. In the meantime visitors and members of other churches had been gathering in the spacious audience room above, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. A large body of seats had been reserved for those assembled in the lecture room, and by the time they had taken their places the room was filled with such an audience as seldom meets in Salem, even on commencement occasions.

Rev. Spriggs, of the Christian church, read the 119th Psalm, after which Dr. F. S. Hoyt, of Cincinnati, first president of the university, read the hymn beginning, "Safely Through Another Week," and when it had been sung, led in an earnest prayer. "Hark the Song" was well rendered by the choir. Rev. Mr. Ellis, of the Columbia river conference, then read the second lesson. An original baccalaureate hymn by W. S. Arnold, set to music by Prof. Z. M. Parvin, was sung with fine effect by the choir and artists. Dr. Hoyt announced as his text the 29th verse of the 25th chapter of Matthew. The doctor said the three persons (mentioned in the parable) to whom the talents were given represent three classes of people. The nobleman upon his departure gave to each of the three enough to employ all his ability—so God has given to every man enough to employ his powers. When the nobleman returned he found that the first and second persons to whom the talents were given had made good use of them, but the third, who represents the average of humanity, had been unfaithful. Then came the charge: "Take therefore the talent from him, and give it unto him which hath ten talents." We feel in reading this parable that the Lord is announcing a principle which shall some time apply to our race, and think of the application as far away in the future. But it applies now and at all times in every department of human life, and is the great law by which God conducts the affairs of this world. If we feel this it may serve us for activity in life. Numerous

FROM NOXON.

NOXON STATION, M. T., June 6.

This place is on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad ten miles east of Heron. It was named after Mr. Noxon, assistant cashier of the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. One passing here in a Pullman car would think there were no people living here, except the station operator, who always shows up on the arrival of every passenger train. For a number of miles on each side of the railroad are almost impenetrable, dense, dark forests of tall, straight, slim pines, cedars, firs and tamaracks—as silent as the grave, except the slowly swaying to and fro of the tops of the trees as the breeze sighs and moans through their branches, and occasionally tries to make things lively all around by tipping over a few of these giant looking trees on to the telegraph wires and the railroad track. But let one stop over a day at this station and he will find things different than he thought.

Eddy, Hammond & Co. have a shingle mill here which regularly turns out 60,000 shingles per day. The woods are alive with Mongolians busily cutting wood for the passing locomotives to devour. These Chinese are queer devils; when working by the day, one would need a spy-glass to see them move; but when working by contract, which they do cutting this wood, they work like beavers. Some of them will pave around at section work on the railroad track all day and then in the evening work like sinners sawing and splitting wood, by contract. Thos. H. Smith, an old-timer in and around Portland, has started a general merchandise store here. He has taken up 160 acres of land just south of the station and is hard at work clearing a place of the land. He intends to plant an orchard of plum and apple trees and all kinds of small berries, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc. Also to raise all kinds of vegetables and melons, which grow readily in this forest soil. He showed me a small patch of red-top clover which he sowed last fall, and it is now all of two feet high, rank and flourishing. He says that he will sow a number of acres to clover, and get a small band of sheep and hogs; also a few head of good cows and settle down, make money and enjoy himself in this health-giving, glorious old mountain. A quarter of a mile north of the station runs the Clark's Fork river, shaded by the tall trees. The river contains trout enough for everybody. The Chinese, who are great fish eaters, about live on fish taken from the Clark's Fork.

Mr. Smith claims that he has a vein of galena ore three miles north of here, on the opposite side of the river. If the piece of ore which he showed me is a sample of the ore in the vein, he has the richest thing in the country. I have no reason to doubt that the ore did not come from the place stated, excepting its extraordinary richness, as Mr. Smith says that he will not sell any lots; that he wants to live quietly and make what he can in a peaceable way.

For the last week it has been regular "webfoot" weather up this way, but the monotony of the falling mist is broken by a heavy thunder and lightning storm daily.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

W H Hobson, Stayton
E A Jones, do
W VanNorman, do
Mrs Rinehart, Shedd
P O'Connor, U S A
W J Muckle, Rainier
B C Campbell, do
J W Pomeroy, do
L Decker, [illegible]
H Alger, Skamokawa
J Orlvin, Tenino
W H Reed, Lebanon
T M Reed & wf, Olympia
C B Loop, Pine Valley
J P Shea, Heppner
O M Scott, Grant
B B Kinney, Pittsburg
W M Farrell, Scappoose
Mrs Birnie, Cathlamet
J O Fullerton, Roseburg
J H Horan, Monmouth
J D McKay, Sauvie's Island
A L Field, New York
Virgil Conn, Parsing

W Ulrich & wf, Medford
D F Atkins, do
A Walburg, Marshfield
N Herrett, Scio
S Chrisman, Cottage Grove
O C Hubert, Dallas
Geo W Davis, Shedd
H B Springer, do
B F Shaw, Vancouver
J King, Oregon City
J W Ellsworth, Astoria
G F Hell, Union
J B Scott, Creswell
T C Watts, St Helens
H F Alexander, Albany
V J London, Sprague
F A Moore, St Helens
Mrs Norris, Pendleton
F O'Connor, Lafayette
Wesley Hinton, Monroe
B M Jolley, do
W D Barclay, do
J B Dodge, Oakland

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W Spieker, Pennsylvania
J H Herron, Chicago
J E Doyle, Rock Valley, Iowa
M Tilford, St Thomas
A A Starwalt, St Paul
J M Weathers, Staunton, Mich
W C Sturs, Staunton, Mich
O S Dawley, Tacoma
W F Kilmeyer, S F
P P Pendall, S F
S Mesker, Chico, Cal
F A Le Woolfe, Charlotte, N C
D Ferguson, Albany, Or
E Devine, Denver
R M Jaffray, Minneapolis
Mrs T W Conn & child, Astoria
Quinton Fanreck, Amity
S N Lilly, Corvallis

Chas Strater, Seattle
C L Wood, Toledo, O
W H Murphy, Phila
T D Murphy, do
H Porter, Chicago
W P Reid, Boston
H Hudon, Marshfield
Ryan Knight, Staunton, Mich
A Cadwell, Staunton, Mich
C H Fowler, Tacoma
C L Figg, S F
D Dullivere, S F
G W Beach, S F
J S Spencer, Charlotte, NC
H W Oelter, St Paul
O J West, do
J E Barnis, do
H Herron, Chicago
J Moore, Council Bluffs
Thomas H Humphrey, Hillsboro
A Gette & wf, Champoeg

ESMOND.

Wm Watson, San Fran
E M Goffrath, Baltimore
Joe Goodman, Gervais
J W Cohen, San Fran
G H Tuft, Massachusetts
Hugh McGinnis, Dilton
Miss Daish, Glendale
G Thompson, Dutch Flat
John Wiggins, Chicago
M J Perkins, Tacoma
G E Hodcock, Seattle
Miss Rathburn, do
Geo Gustick, Ballard
Geo Seitz, Paris, I T
B Lowenberg, Spokane
C Kramer, New York
C Kramer, do
Jno Meyers, Denver
Frank Smith, Vancouver
G T Mathews, Seattle

Wm M Hoag, Yaquina
Crooks, do
Mrs B Smith, Salem
Mrs B Griffin, Dilbroield
S Witkoski, wf & chdn, Glendale
Harry Williams, Colville
Fred Saunders, Tacoma
R H Henry, Boston
Mrs V E Waite, Independ'ce
W C Conaway & wf, do
Hyram Wilson, Piedmont
W Cochran & wf, Brownsv'e
Fred Hunt, Hairemo
M Bale, La Grande
F A Vincent, do
J W Jackson, Chicago
A Heck, do
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L White, Salem
J White, do
H Latham, Chicago, Ill
P O Latham, do
S P Jones, do
J P Smith, do

J J Wheaton, Iowa
P H Dennis, Hillsboro
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S H Church, do
W A Church, do
T Smith, Springfield, Ill
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NOTICE.

IRA F. POWERS, whose second-hand store was consumed on May 28th, will reopen at once on Second st., near Morrison, with an entrance on Morrison, and will continue to buy second-hand goods at the highest price and sell as reasonable as any.

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The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10. 1884.

PAPER PULP.

Conversion of Fir and Quaking Asp into Paper—A Pulp Manufactory near Alta.

An occasional correspondent writes to the *Bulletin* as follows:

In the Sierra Nevada there is a wealth of paper material that will supply us for a long time. The fir trees growing on these rugged mountains is now being converted into pulp, which is being made into paper.

Near Alta, in Placer county, Messrs. Towle Bros. are running a pulp mill. The wood is brought from the surrounding mountains, being conveyed over a little railroad which these enterprising lumbermen have built. The firwood reaches the mill in form similar to 4-foot stovewood. The larger trees have been split into sections of convenient size for handling. The mill is situated in a ravine about 110 feet down hill from where the main line of the Central Pacific railroad passes that point. Up the bluff above the railroad track is a place to which the wood was brought. From there down to the mill is a V flume, so arranged that a stick placed in its upper end darts rapidly along to the bottom, impelled only by its own weight. From this bluff two large iron pipes convey the water from a large tank down to the mill. Here water is the motive power, and any one who has witnessed the old water wheel of some mill turning would be surprised by the force which is the product of a smaller stream as here applied. Without wearying the reader with technicalities in mechanics, it is sufficient to say that the wood, after being carefully freed from knots, is ground to a pulp by a large emery wheel.

The mill also manufactures another and superior quality of pulp. This is from the quaking aspen, a kind of poplar that is found in the vicinity. The process of manufacture is the same, the product is somewhat whiter and of a closer grain. All the pulp manufactured is used by the Stockton paper mills.

This I believe, is the only pulp mill at present running in the state. Some years ago a mill was started up at Ravenna station, on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, near Mojave. The wood used was the trunk and branches of the yucca, a species of palm growing on the Mojave desert. The mill has laid idle almost since its opening. Last fall I visited it for a few moments, and the proprietor then said he was making arrangements to start up again soon. Since then I have not heard of it. The process of manufacture is not quite the same, and the pulp is sent to market in an entirely different shape from the fir and aspen pulp from Alta. The available supply of yucca does not seem large enough to keep a mill of great size long busy, and the location of the mill at Ravena seems unfortunate, for although it has the requisite water-power the material is far away. At the present time only two emery wheels are being worked in the Alta mill, but a third is all ready, and Mr. Towle stated that they would soon have things arranged to use water from a ditch higher up on the hillside, thus increasing the pressure and consequently the power. The water used is taken from a mining ditch, and after use in the mill passes back into the ditch again at a lower level.

A CONNOISSEUR OF SUICIDE.

He Rejects Many Methods and Suggests a More Efficacious one than all.

Philadelphia Times.

"Did you ever look into the ethics of suicide?" asked a student with a fierce red beard, one of a party who sat sipping their beer around a table in the Bungalo, on Medical street, in the rear of Jefferson college. Receiving a negative answer from his companions, he said: "I have, and am surprised at the brutish ways of self-destruction so prevalent and the utter lack of taste displayed in the consummation of the same, even by some people of whom we would be led to expect something better."

"If I wanted to shuffle off," quavered a sleepy looking "medic," "I would take laudanum."

"Too common," said the red whiskers, in a disgusted tone; "besides if you happened to take an overdose, look what a thundering sick stomach you'd have afterward. As I have said, I have looked over the matter thoroughly and rationally and I would choose—"

"To drive a poniard straight through the heart," interposed a blue-eyed youth, in a check suit.

"Thunder, no," ejaculated the other; "that is too old fashioned and is entirely too romantic for this progressive age. The deadly poniard is seldom used off the stage, unless it be at pig stickings. Besides, it is liable to lodge somewhere in a fellow's lungs and cause him serious trouble and no little amount of expense. It's brutish."

"Now, if I wanted to go I'd load a gun to the muzzle with water; clap the muzzle to my mouth and clip—all's over," ventured a wild-eyed fellow, as he lit a cigarette.

"Heavens! how can you advance such a preference. That's certainly a crank's method. That trick in hydraulics is a deuced unclean one and makes a big job for the kalsominer. Now, for my part, I would ——"

"Blow out your brains with a rifle-barreled pistol," interjected some one.

"Wrong again. I would not use a pistol. And if I were I would not use one with a long barrel. They are deuced unhandy—a man's hand is liable to tremble and the pill goes wandering somewhere where it has no business. If I used a pistol I would prefer a bull dog or Derringer that has little or no barrel, so when the ball leaves the chamber it goes immediately to the part for which it is destined. Besides, this method is too common. Give me ——"

"A plunge into the dark waters of the river," again ventured the youth in the check suit.

"No, that way is too wet, and then the dogfish are liable to eat you out of semblance. The daisiest water method, though, was adopted by a friend of mine some time ago. He got mixed up over the fifteen puzzle and bought a bag of shot, tied it around his neck and jumped overboard from a ferry boat. They never found him. But the best way is to—"

"Take hydrocyanic acid," said a student, with a mephistophelean cast of features.

"Pretty good, but too rapid. Doesn't give a chap time for second thought. If you want to enjoy all the delights of a well conducted and genteel suicide just—"

"What?" ejaculated the crowd.

"Eat a boarding house tenderloin steak," shrieked red whiskers, as he dodged a shower of glasses.

Blackburn Tells a War Story.

Washington Corr. Troy Times.

Blackburn was sitting the other night in Chamberlain's with a party of fellow-congressmen when the conversation turned to the war. He was feeling pretty sore over the reference made by Eaton of Connecticut in the house that day to "traitors" and the more so because Eaton was one of the worst "copperheads" in the north. If there is anything that a decent rebel hates it is a northern "copperhead" and doughface. "If any man of that sort should call me a traitor I would have satisfaction out of him," said Blackburn. Then his voice changed and he went on: "Did I ever tell you a funny thing that happened to me during the war? Well, it was in this way: Four days before I went to the front with my regiment we had a little girl baby. She is now grown and you always see her with me at any social gathering. Well, in our army the furloughs came very rarely. When we got into line there was no great chance for a man to get home. It was about three years afterward that a few of us were one night going down the Mississippi on a river steamer. I had been sick and was returning to my command, but pretty well broken up, even then. As for money, we did not have any, and the night was hot, as I laid down on the deck, my throat almost parched with thirst. Pretty soon a little girl came along with a big glass of lemonade. I tell you it looked good to me. She saw me eying it, stopped a minute, looked doubtfully at me and finally came up to my side. 'You look as if you wanted something to drink,' she said, and offered me the glass. It wasn't quite the square thing to do, but I took it and handed it back to her empty. It was like nectar to me. Then I thanked the little creature and sent her away. Soon after, just like any child, she came back leading her mother to see the poor soldier. By Jupiter, it was my wife, and the girl was the baby whom I had last seen as the baby but just born. You can imagine the reunion. They were with my brother's family and happened to be going down river. That was the only time during the four years' fighting that I saw my wife and baby, and under these circumstances what man would ever forget it."

Worse than Dynamite.

"These dynamite explosions over in England," said the sleeping car conductor, "remind me of an old woman and her jug of yeast. She got on at a small station out beyond Steubenville, carrying a gallon jug in her hand, which she told me contained a fine quality of home made yeast. It was well corked and tied, and the old lady carried it to her berth with her, taking as much care of it as if it had been a baby. An hour or so later, when everybody was asleep, there was the most tremendous explosion ever heard in a sleeping car, and all the neighbors of the woman had a shower bath of the frothy stuff from the shattered jug. It was dark and they thought they were covered with their own blood. Such screaming you never heard, and the old woman herself was the most frightened of the lot. The shaking of the car had made the yeast livelier than dynamite, and an extra heavy lurch had set it off. The bedclothes of four sections had to be changed."

This is anniversary week, the season of the year when good people look over the world to see how much good they have done.—*Hartford Post.*

WOMEN WHO WORK.

Hallelujah Lasses.

Whatever else General Booth and his wife have failed to do, they have at least accomplished one notable thing—they have created a new career for women by which at this moment 900 are earning an honorable livelihood, and they have probably done more than any other two persons now alive to elevate the popular estimate as to the capacity of the weaker sex. They are the inventors of the Hallelujah Lass—of the female officer of the salvation army—who, despite her barbarous cognomen, deserves the respectful study of an age that is both curious about new things, and somewhat sceptical even in its enthusiasm for the amelioration of the condition of woman. Nothing of late years has afforded such a demonstration of the inherent capacity of the average woman as the fact that in the course of a few years it should have been possible to create, chiefly out of servant girls, factory hands, and other working women of that class, a regiment of nearly 1000 evangelists, each of whom has proved herself capable, not merely of addressing large audiences indoors and out, but of the discharge of heavy pastoral work, and of the management of all the affairs, financial and otherwise, of mission stations over the country.

The first time I ever had an opportunity of seeing what a couple of girls could do in this new field of female activity was in a north country town of about 30,000 inhabitants. One day in summer all the walls were covered with posters containing the simple announcement that "the Hallelujah Lasses" were coming on such a date, and it was currently reported that the largest hall in the town, a place holding 2000 or 3000 persons, had been taken for their services. On the day appointed, two girls, one of some education, but only eighteen or nineteen years old, and with no experience, and the other about twenty-five almost without education, but possessed of a pleasing presence, much dramatic ability, and unmistakable earnestness, took up a position in the market place, gave out a hymn and began to sing. They had not a friend or a helper in the whole town. The novelty of the girls singing in the open air attracted the curious. A large crowd assembled which listened with wonder to the brief but telling addresses of the girls, and then walked in a body down to the hall, the girls walking backward, leading them through the streets, singing on their way some of the marching music of the army. From that hour the victory was won. The hall was crowded twice every Sunday and every night in the week for months. Even after the novelty wore off the Sunday services were always crowded. Many of the worst characters in the town were reclaimed. Drunkards and wife beaters became salvation soldiers, and the police and magistrates testified to the reality of the work that was being done. A kind of church or congregation of the faithful was built up entirely out of the non-churchgoing classes. The whole of the lower quarters of the town were "missioned," street by street, converts were visited regularly, and the energies of the newly-established organization were directed to the war against "drink, sin and the devil." The services were kept up every day in the week. Six services on Sunday, three out of doors and three in, and two every week day, one out and one in, with processions and missioning to fill in the time, severely strained the capacity of the Lasses. In addition to this they had to find all the funds for the hire of their hall, which, with gas, amounted to £200 per annum, pay for all printing, and collect every penny of the money for their own subsistence. The Lasses did everything, arranged everything, collected everything, managed everything. They tramped through the muddy streets, organized the processions, raised the tunes, delivered the addresses, and drilled their motley converts into shape. How they kept up the "go" of the concern was a standing marvel. But they did, and when after six months they left, they had distinctly raised in the whole town the conception of what a woman could do.

As a rule the Hallelujah lasses only stay three months at each station. They are out early and late—particularly late—and have to mix with all sorts and conditions of men. Frequently maltreated, kicked, punched, and covered with mud and filth—for the roughs of the slums are no respecters of persons—it is considerably to the credit of the British savage that on no occasion has the Hallelujah Lass suffered a worse indignity than that of bruises. Sometimes their zeal landed them in the prison cell, from which they emerge as become conquerors, crowned with martyrdom, to be welcomed by enthusiastic thousands of their disciples. Sometimes their zeal leads them to volunteer for service in France, Sweden, Australia, India or the Cape. Implicit obedience is the order of the day. The place where these heroines are trained for the war is the Congress hall, at Lower Clapton. Of the 900 women who to-day are working in all parts of the country, not a few have passed through the Clapton training home. Four years ago a private house was taken in Grove road, the need of trained officers being more keenly felt as the army grew. It soon proved too small, and not quite two years ago the cadets were transferred from Grove road to the large wings of the Clapton Congress hall. Each of these has accommodation for a hundred cadets, the two sexes living apart, and only seeing each other when attending lectures or meetings. To be admitted into the training home is somewhat difficult. A candidate for a commission in the army must profess a desire to turn her back entirely on her former life, and to become a worker in the cause of salvation. She must then undergo a trial of some months before she is deemed fit to enter the Home. If she proves a steady, fearless and devoted worker; if she is capable of "facing the enemy" and openly giving her testimony in words of good common sense, she must then procure a satisfactory certificate from a physician regarding her state of health. Armed with that and a testimonial from her friends or employers with regard to her behavior since her entrance into the army, she is confronted with the prospect of a life of hard, wearying work. If she still desires to become a Hallelujah Lass the doors of the Training home are opened to her, and she is received as one of the daughters of the young principal, Miss Emma Booth, the "mother" of all the girls in the Home. The age of the cadets ranges from seventeen to twenty-five years. The time of training varies greatly. Not unfrequently the first principles of elementary education have to be imparted to the rough diamonds, but, as a rule, a period of from four to five months' training is sufficient to qualify them for their work in the field. At 6:30 in the morning the bugle calls for rising. At 8 they breakfast, then, shortly after 9 o'clock all cadets, assistants, and officers in the Home assemble in the schoolroom for prayers. Prayers over, letters which have arrived by the early post are distributed, half an hour of singing, shouting, and stamping ensues, and then for about two hours the three R's are taught, and the principles of history and geography. A rough kind of bookkeeping is also in the programme, it being essential that an officer in the field should be able to keep accounts correctly. The next feature in the day's work is one of the most important parts in the training of the cadets. An hour's lecture, on which the pupils are afterward questioned by their masters or mistresses, is delivered by the principal, or now and again by the general, Mrs. Booth, some other member of the Booth family or a vice-principal. In all these services the cadets take an active part. The lecture is followed by the mid-day meal, after which the Lasses assemble for ten minutes of prayer for "officers in the field," and a "silence hour," the only silent hour in the day—for prayer and the study of the Salvationist catechism. At 3 the out-of-door work begins. Cadets disperse selling the *War Cry*, visiting recruits and soldiers, or march out in brigades to bombard the enemy until 5 o'clock, when all reassemble, entering the home with songs of victory and joy. Tea over, evening prayers follow next. Many of the voices have by this time grown a little hoarse, faces pale, and looks less bright than they were some hours ago. But before prayers are over and the time for the evening parade comes, all have revived, and with new courage they march out once more, headed by their band, to visit their stations and lure the enemy to follow into the hall, where the evening meeting is held at eight. Here, again, the cadets have an opportunity of testing their powers from the platform and before an assembly of strangers. The meeting closes by half-past 9, at 10 supper is served and at half-past 10 the last "Hallelujah" is heard in the wide passages, all lights are put out, and until again the bugle call in the morning no sound is heard in the Home which during the day is one continued scene of noise and bustle, a true picture of a barrack in times of war.

On entering the training home cadets are put into the lowest division, gradually rising to the first, from which every week a number depart to be sent into the field, some as lieutenants, others as captains. The average pay of the former is 12s per week, that of the latter 15s. Each corps pays its own officer, and it often happens that after the expenses for the place of meeting, lighting up, etc., are paid, little remains for the leader. In urgent cases, where the officer is unable to make both ends meet, headquarters are appealed to, and temporary help is given, but not without examining the officer's and secretary's accounts in order to see distinctly how her monetary affairs stand. Another branch of the Hallelujah Lasses' work is the visiting in the slums among the "poorest" of the London poor. A little room in one of the worst districts of London is their home for the week, and thence the four or one officers start, armed not only with kind words and tracts, but with pail, scrubbing brush and soap, to visit the sick and comfortless, and to point out to them the way in which they should go.

"How do you make a hog?" asked a preacher quizzed by the Boston *Watchman*; and, quickly answering himself, he said: "Feed a pig."

BERNHARDT'S LADY MACBETH.

A Triumph for the Actress and for Jean Richepin, the Translator.

Paris Dispatch to the London Times.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has this evening made a dramatic experiment which is not only of interest generally, but which is of special interest to the English public. She has just performed at the Porte St. Martin, before a full house and amid feverish attention, in a translation by M. Jean Richepin as literal as the difference between the two languages will permit, of Shakespeare's "Macbeth." M. Richepin has closely adhered to the text, and endeavored, with a thorough knowledge of the two languages, to render the English as faithfully as possible into the purest French. The French public listened for the first time to a kind of real Shakespeare, and not to a Shakespeare adapted to French susceptibilities. M. Richepin has retained the distribution and development of the original drama, in spite of their being contrary to the habits and rules familiar to Frenchmen. There was a positive conflict between the translator and the public, for whom the language and scenic disposition were quite novel. The respect of the French public for the genius of Shakespeare, however, screened the translator, and not a protest was heard, though certain spectators may have been tempted to utter one. It was felt that the translation was so powerfully faithful and conscientious that from the earliest scenes victory was certain, and the whole house, so to speak, bowed to the overpowering genius of the great poet.

The admirable acting of Sarah Bernhardt conquered whatever hesitation remained. In none of her creations has she, in my opinion, attained such dramatic excellence, such grasp of the author's feeling. It would be fruitless to make comparisons between Sarah Bernhardt's Lady Macbeth and those of other actresses who have rendered this part in England. But it must be remembered that it was one of the most powerful and least pleasing of Shakespeare's works which she was presenting to a public, at once charmed and shocked. There is not a French author who would have dared to put on the stage what Shakespeare has done; not one who would have ventured to represent such terrible violence, or who would have made that woman utter those fearful words, "Je leur barbouillerai le visage de son sang!" ("If he do bleed, I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal.") Such words, in the midst of an audience accustomed to ingenious euphemisms for representing wickedness in human nature, felt like a thunder clap, and but for the almost superstitious veneration inspired by the name of Shakespeare, the house would have given way to a strong expression of disapproval, such was the horror of the situation and the emotion produced by the terrible reality of Sarah Bernhardt's acting.

These feelings rose to a height during Lady Macbeth's terrible soliloquy, and on the appearance of the great actress, who rendered her remorse with frightful intensity, a shudder passed over the breathless house. The impression was such that the spectators forgot to show their approval, and it was only some seconds after her exit that they burst forth into a sort of paroxysm of applause. In short, the piece was an immense success, not only for the actress, but also as a revelation for most of the spectators, who had hitherto only known "Macbeth" in the sweetened translations offered to the French public.

NATIONAL NOMENCLATURE.

The Origin of Titles Applied to Some Countries of Europe.

These are derived principally from some particular cause or object. For instance, Ireland—which Julius Cæsar first called Hibernia—is a modification of Erin, or the country of the west.

Scotland, from Scotia, a tribe which originally came from Ireland. It was anciently called Caledonia, which means a mountainous country—forests and lands.

Portugal, the ancient Lusitania, was so named from a town on the river Douro called Cale, opposite to which the inhabitants built the city of Porto.

Spain, the ancient Iberia, from the river Iberus, or Hispania, from the Phœnician *spaniga*, which signifies abounding with rabbits, which animals are very numerous in that country, hence the name of Spain.

France, from the Franks, a people of Germany, who conquered that country. Its ancient name was Celta, Gaul, or Gallia-Braccata, the latter signifying striped breeches, which were worn by the natives.

Switzerland, the ancient Helvetia, was so named by the Austrians, who called the inhabitants of the mountainous countries Schweitzers.

Italy received its present name from a renowned prince called Italus. It was called Hesperia from its western locality.

Holland, the ancient Batavi, a warlike people, was so named from the German word "hohl," the English of which is hollow, implying a very low country. The inhabitants are called Dutch, from the German "deutsch" or "teutsch."

Sweden and Norway were anciently called Scandinavia, which the modern antiquarians think means a country the woods of which have been burned or destroyed. The appellation Sweden is derived from Sietuna, or Svithiod. The native term Norway, or the northern way, explains itself.

Prussia, from Pruzzi, a Sclavonic race; but some writers suppose it took its name from Russia and the Sclavonic syllable "po," which means adjacent or near.

Denmark means the marches, territories or boundaries of the Danes.

Russia is the ancient Sarmatia, which has been subsequently named Muscovy. It derived its present name from Russi, a Sclavonic tribe who founded the Russian monarchy. The original savage inhabitants used to paint their bodies in order to appear more terrible in battle. They generally lived in the mountains and their chariots were their only habitations.

Turkey took its name from the Turks, or Turcomans, which signifies wanderers, and originally belonged to the Scythians or Tartars. It is sometimes called the Ottoman empire, from Othoman, one of the principal leaders.

MILLAIS' WORK.

His Royal Academy Pictures Said to be Unworthy of Him.

London Spectator.

It is always a sad thing to see a painter whose power is very great losing all the subtler qualities of his work and, the grace and charm of it being gone, only displaying the hard naked faculty. That is what has been taking place with Mr. Millais' painting gradually during the past ten years and now it has culminated. The power of painting and drawing is there still; the charm and the beauty have alike disappeared. Here, in the second room, there is a portrait of Fleetwood Wilson, Esq., a middle-aged man, with a gun under his arm and a bright, resolute, country-air sort of face, which has a touch of the artist's old manner; but all his other work here has scarcely a trace of beauty. Anything more unpicturesque, unattractive and unadmirable than the portrait of Henry Irving we can scarcely imagine. The artist has subtracted the actor and not even left the gentleman. This is a successful linen draper that Mr. Millais has given us. Look again at the large work which is called "An Idyll," a little soldier playing the fife to a group of children. This precious work has, we are informed, been sold for the great sum of 5000 guineas, and our admiration is challenged for it partly, we suppose, on that account. It appears to us to be simply a thoroughly unreal and unpleasant piece of painting, with little grasp of character and no idyllic quality whatever. This is surely not Millais who paints these clayey-looking girls! Millais, whose color used to be a byword for beauty and strength! Surely this cannot be Millais again, who is straying into the paths of Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Storey, and painting semi-comic costume pictures! It is a far cry from such work as this to "The Huguenots" and "The Carpenter's Shop." But little more need be said than that whoever did it, whoever praised it whoever bought it, the picture is poor—poor in color, weakly humorous in conception, wooden and awkward in drawing, labored and dull in painting and utterly unworthy of a great artist.

NEW FANCIES IN MILLINERY.

Bonnets and Hats Just from the Best Band-boxes of the French Makers.

New York Evening Post.

Although the crowns to the bonnets and round hats have changed most decidedly in shape, the brims follow many of the familiar models very closely, these rolling up here and crushed in there, in the properly awry and picturesque manner usual to hats of this description. Some of the new broad-brimmed shapes fairly bend with the weight of ostrich plumes and great wreaths and chaplets of French blossoms, foliage and grasses, the dandelion again holding up its golden head as the darling of fashion and correct taste. Field flowers, mounted on huge stalks, are stuck up on the fronts of bonnets in a most threatening attitude; one Parisian shape, formed of gold and bronze fancy braid, showing the front completely hidden by an immense bunch of scarlet geranium blossoms and large dandelions intermingled, with a number of these overblown and turned into downy, fluffy balls, exactly reproducing the flower gone to seed.

The stylish Mary Anderson hats are quite the favorite shape, the crown high, the brim projecting well over the face, with the elaborate garniture massed above. At the back there is no brim to speak of. Sometimes one long plume encircles the crown, curls over the brim on the left side and droops upon the pair below. A small cluster of these brilliant flowers upon a black hat with black Spanish lace trimmings is certainly very becoming to a decided brunette.

The great event of the season, however, is yet to be shown in all its regal glory, the magnificent "coaching hat," upon which is now being expended a great deal of time, a mint of money and no end of profound consideration.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY, June 9.

To-day's advices from California send word of rains yesterday at a number of coast and interior points. They were sufficient in places to lodge, or throw down some of the heavier grain, such as barley. Some fear is expressed of rust, should warm days follow the rain. This fear of course is not yet justified. There is yet time for favorable climatic turns. Should rust follow it would be a severe blow to a large crop that has been considered as good as harvested. A light rain fell yesterday in the southern end of the Willamette valley and in the Rogue river section.

Meacham reports rain yesterday and last night and points in the grain section east of the mountains are having cloudy weather with some prospect of much needed rain. In the valley spring wheat is not yet suffering, but rain would be welcome and will shortly be necessary. Cloudy skies and generally soft weather to-day leads to the hope that rain is not far off. The upper rivers are falling and it is extremely doubtful if they gather for more rise. The comparison for 48 hours is as follows:

	Saturday.		Monday.	
Riparia	14 ft 7	in	14 ft	
Umatilla	23 ft 4	in	23 ft 2	in
Celilo	8 ft 11	in	18 ft 10	in
Bonneville	15 ft 9	in	26 ft 1	in
Portland	19 ft 8	in	19 ft 10	in

The Oregon grain export season of 1883-84 is fast drawing to a close, and June will very nearly close the season, at least as far as the foreign movement is included. For the first ten months of the harvest year shipments have been:

	Ctls Wheat.	Bbls flour
Domestic	303,442	93,913
Foreign	2,168,777	261,737
Totals	2,472,560	455,650

Of this quantity all the domestic arrived safely at its destination. Of the foreign there is yet afloat 500,078 ctls wheat and 113,037 bbls flour, including 33,119 ctls wheat shipped by the Roxburghshire, sailing October 8, and now generally given up as lost. There is yet one of the December and six of the January sailings to be reported out. Included in the domestic shipments are two cargoes flour and one full and other part cargoes wheat that were loaded at San Francisco. The three were loaded entirely by Oregon firms and were chartered on their account. Not included in the above figures is the flour cargo of the Henry Villard, sailing yesterday, and several vessels now filling up with salmon that have considerable wheat and flour in. The whole shows an export movement of 128,014 short tons wheat and 23,650 short tons flour, in all 149,262 short tons foreign; and 15,173 short tons wheat and 19,004 short tons flour, in all 34,177 short tons domestic. The domestic movement includes that to San Francisco, coastwise ports, Puget sound and British Columbia, and 4370 bbls flour to New York by sea. The foreign movement was confined to Great Britain and the continent, except 5342 bbls flour to Hong Kong. In the grain fleet proper eighty-two vessels were cleared in the ten months, and these carried a total of 148,734 short tons of grain, an average per vessel of 1813¾ tons. Of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat on basis of 4½ bushels wheat to a barrel of flour, the entire movement has been 3,702,414 centals, or 185,135 tons of the native cereal. Later shipments will cause the entire surplus to foot up a trifle over 200,000 tons of wheat.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours; 158 ctls wheat, 800 bbls flour, 242 ctls oats, 721 ctls bran, 6224 lbs wool, 6875 lbs hides, 30 cs eggs, 20 bls hops, 16 bxs butter, 17 bls hay. Also 200 sks potatoes, 127,300 lbs wool, 4827 lbs hides from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The market on spot is altogether inactive, there being no tonnage at hand available for wheat. In futures if there is anything doing it is not made public. The German brig Aceo us, 550 tons, is nearly due from Carmen Island with a cargo of salt, and is said to be suitable for grain loading.

WHEAT—All English markets to day opened with a steadier tone. The weather in England is colder and not favorable to crops. Farmers' deliveries are light as compared with previous weeks. Chicago is a fraction higher. At San Francisco, futures show a better front, and before the month is out promise activity. The local movement is small with next to nothing doing. Receipts are very light by reason of the general indisposition and the small remaining stock in the interior. Quotations are wholly nominal.

FLOUR—The Portland flouring mills despatched the ship Henry Villard with 22,166 barrels flour valued at $112,200, for Queenstown, for orders. This is the largest flour cargo of the season and probably the next to the largest to leave this port. The market is steady as regards local values.

OATS—Receipts consist of one car. The market is steady although supplies are ample. Quote feed lots 46@48 cents.

POULTRY—Chickens quoted at $5 00@6 50, with any higher figures uncertain.

EGGS—Sales made at 25 cents, which is the very extreme. Arrivals show some increase and we quote 22½c.

WOOL—A large shipment went east by rail to-day. Receipts are free with consignees more numerous. Selling is not free and there is no important demand. As a quotation 15@16½c is furnished, the latter only for very choice.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Oregon reached San Francisco at 8 A. M. yesterday, and the Columbia sailed at 10 A. M.

The ship Mount Washington is reported sold.

The Henry Villard sailed yesterday for Queenstown with a full cargo of flour.

The bark C. Southard Hulbert comes to this port from New York in Van Vleck's line.

The largest ship ever built in Nova Scotia was launched from Kingsport, May 28, under the name of Haroo. She registers 2079 tons and will load deals for Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.

Wheat on spot—Quiet and unchanged; futures more firm, No. 1 white seller the year $1 40¼@1 40½; buyer new, season, $1 50 asked.

Flour—No improvement to note either in demand or values.

Barley—Feed on spot quiet at 75@80c. No. feed, seller the year, 80c; buyer new, season, 94¾c.

Oats—Weak and dull at $1 35 to $1 75.

Bran—No 1 wheat spot, $16@17; seller the year, $15 25 asked.

Grain Bags—Quiet; Calcutta's on spot, $7 25; July, $7 30.

Potatoes—Market overstocked and weak; quote 75c @$1 12½.

Onions—Quote 75@85c.

Hides—Dry, usual selection, opened dull and easier owing to advices from the east; quote, $18½@19c; wet salted, firm and unchanged.

Salmon—Inactive and nominal; asking prices are firm.

Wool—Few buyers to-day; quote same as before.

Eggs—California, firm, owing to a reduction in stocks. Quote 23@24c; eastern weak at 18@19c.

Butter—Prices not materially changed, yet a slight tendency in buyers' favor is noted, especially for that not prime.

Weather—Wet; wind, light southwest; rainfall yesterday, 53-100; light rains throughout the interior; hay crops damaged; some heavy grain has lodged, and fears are expressed of rust.

Receipts—4000 ctls wheat; 5500 qr sks flour, 2075 ctls oats; 2250 sks potatoes; 10,500 doz eggs.

Freights—Quiet, but firm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Wheat quiet; flour dull; wool dull; fall, 10@16c; burry, 10@14c; spring, 20@24c; burry, 10@20c; pulled, 28@32c, H dos, dull, 23@23½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 9.

July options—Wheat, 90⅞c; pork, $19 75 bid; lard, $8 25 asked; ribs, $8 57½; short ribs, $8 75 cash.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 88½; documentary, $4 87½.

Transfers, par.

Bank of England rate of interest—2½ per cent.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 110⅞.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 85½; short, $4 87½.

Good commercial, from 1 to ½c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3½s, 100⅜; 4½s, 111; 4s, 120⅛.

Closed—3½s, 100; 4½s, 110⅞; 4s, 119⅞.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols, 99 13-16 money; 100 account.

Silver bullion, English standard, 9 5 fine, per fine ounce, 50⅞.

U. S. Bonds—4½s, 113½; 4s, 123¾.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 9.

Floating cargoes—Wheat, steady.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, steady; maize, quiet.

Mark Lane—Wheat, steadier; maize, steady.

Weather in England, colder.

English country markets—Wheat, quiet.

French country markets—Wheat, steady.

Farmers' deliveries of wheat during past week, between 40,000@45,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.

Spot wheat firmly held.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, June 9.

Spot wheat and maize steady.

MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.

Alta	1 65	Mexican	1 95
Best and Belcher	1 80	Mono	75
Bodie Con	4 20	Ophir	1 10
Bullion	10	Potosi	40
Bulwer	50	Savage	70
California	15	Sierra Nevada	60
Chollar	1 40	Union	1 15
Gould and Curry	85	Utah	60
Hale and Norcross	1 00	Yellow Jacket	1 65

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, June 9.

OPENING.

N. P. Preferred	49¼	Northwestern	91¾
Or. & Trans	14	Lake Shore	94¼
Or. Imp. Bonds	62	New York Central	101⅞
Western Union	60¾	Erie	14⅞
Pacific Mail	41⅛		

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Western Union	60⅜	Transcontinental	13⅜
O. R. & N. Stock	74	Or. Imp. Stock	13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Arrived—Str Oregon, Portland. Sailed—Str Columbia, Portland; str Queen of the Pacific, Seattle; sh Etta Scott, New York; bk Samoset, Tacoma; bg J. D. Spreckles, Kahului.

TATOOSH, June 8.—Passed in—Sh Oriental and bg Montana.

PORT DISCOVERY, June 9.—Arrived—Bg Deacon and sch Jennie Wand, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 9.—Arrived—Sch Vesta, San Francisco; bg John Smith, Honolulu; bk Montana, San Francisco. Sailed—Str Wilmington, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Arrived—Sh St Lucie, Hayes, to load for San Francisco.

ASTORIA, June 9.—8 A. M.—Cloudy, wind northwest. Sch Aurora crossed out 7th inst. Str Tam O'Shanter, from San Francisco, arrived 11 A. M. A. B. Field arrived 2:40 P. M.

CAPE HANCOCK, June 9.—Noon—Bar smooth; clear; wind west, 8 miles. Str Tam O'Shanter passed in 8:20 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Sailed—Barkne C. C. Funk, Port Discovery. Cleared—Br ship City of Delhi, Portland, 6 P. M.—Weather cloudy; wind light west; temperature 65; barometer 29 90; rainfall this forenoon, 11-100; yesterday at Cahtoga; 57-100; Marysville, 7-100; Stockton, 11-100; San Jose, 65-100; Fresno, 25-100 inches.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Sailed—Br bk Ophelia, Honolulu and Portland.

GLASGOW, May 30.—Sailed—Auranla (probably Br sh Amana), for Portland.

INISTRAHULL, May 27.—Off—Br sh Abeona, Glasgow for Portland.

PLYMOUTH, May 29.—Arrived—Br sh Bhotan, Portland, to discharge.

DOVER, May 31.—Passed—Sh Charles Dennis, Antwerp for San Francisco.

TUSCAR, May 27.—Off—Sh Henry Failing, Liverpool for San Francisco.

SYDNEY, June 6.—Arrived—Br stmr City of Sydney, San Francisco.

AUCKLAND, May 27.—Sailed—Br stmr Zealandia, San Francisco.

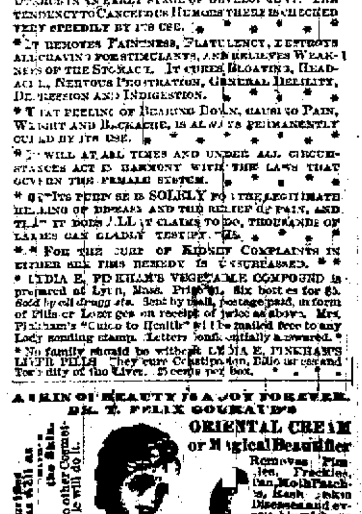
YOKOHAMA, previous June 2.—Sailed—Stmr City of Peking, Hong Kong.

SPOKEN.

June 6—1 deg 30 min N. 25 deg 21 m n W Br bk Scottish Tar, Grimsby for Wilmington.

No date—24 deg S. 30 deg W. sh James Nesmith, Liverpool for San Francisco.

A New York tailor sent insolent duns on a postal card to a newspaper reporter and the reporter sued the tailor. It now looks as if the tailor would lose two suits.



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For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHES, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints in either sex this remedy is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

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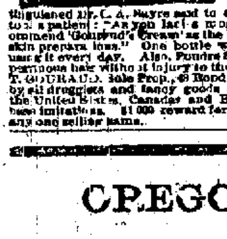

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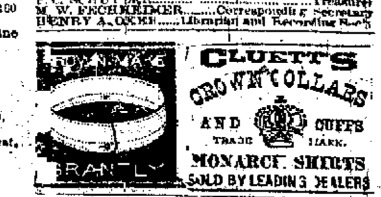

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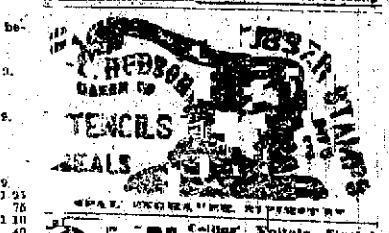

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FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, since 1874, loaned over Farms and City Properties.

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4 per cent per annum on 3 months' deposits
4½ per cent per annum on 6 months' deposits
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Money Loaned on Improved Real Estate Security; also on State, County or City Bonds or Warrants. ROBERT BELL, Pres't.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve $3,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
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This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

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THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK.

Official Authority to Commence Business.

Pursuant to section 5170, Revised Statutes of the U. S., requiring this bank to publish for sixty days certificate of its organization and authority to commence business, I do hereby cause the certificate authorized under said section to be and it is hereby published in the Daily Morning Oregonian, of which the following is a copy:

Treasury Department, office of the Comptroller of the Currency, *Washington, May 13, 1884.*

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Portland National Bank, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and state of Oregon, has complied with all of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking; now, therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Portland National Bank, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and state of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 13th day of May, 1884.

{ Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. }

HENRY W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 3181.—Of the publication of which certificate notice is hereby given as required by the Revised Statutes aforesaid.

WILLIAM REID,
President the Portland National Bank.

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By using the great Vitalizer, the King of all Restoratives
RESTORED.

DR. ABERNETHY & CO.'S
VITALIZER.
—THE—
King of all known Remedies.

IT IS BEYOND DOUBT THE MOST RELIABLE, useful and PERMANENT TONIC to the reproductive organs of both sexes known. It acts directly upon the nervous system. It restores debilitated functions of the principal organs of the body and is unsurpassed as a Nervine. It is a powerful, permanent and determined Aphrodisiac. It is an Alterative and Aperient of excellent fine quality. It relieves weakness and pains in the kidneys; it stops the losses from the system from unnatural causes; it cures frontal headache, pimples on the face, loss of memory, relaxed condition of the nervous system, indigestion, sour stomach, diabetes and all urinary troubles. Those who have failed to obtain a cure should immediately give the Vitalizer a trial. It is the King of all. It has never failed in a single case. The company will pay $500 for a case it will not cure, no matter whether complicated or not. The combination of the Vitalizer is such that it cures both simple and complicated cases. This is owing to a practical experience of 30 years. Dr. A. & Co. will guarantee a permanent cure in every case taken under their treatment and special advice. Time required is from one to three months' treatment. If the great Vitalizer fails, the money paid for the remedy will be refunded or $500 forfeited. Call or write for our "Observations on Manhood," which will enable the sufferer to answer the necessary questions, so that each can have the proper remedy forwarded suitable for his special case. CONSULTATION FREE—CONFIDENTIAL. Price of the great Vitalizer, $2, or six bottles in case, $10. SUFFICIENT TO CURE MOST CASES—sent by express on receipt of price, or C. O. D.

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Preventive and Cure, for either Sex.

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of the disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally.

When taken as a preventive by either sex it is impossible to contract any venereal disease; but in the case of those already unfortunately afflicted we guarantee 3 boxes to cure, or we will refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, $2.00 per box, or 3 boxes for $5.00. Written guarantees issued by all authorized agents.

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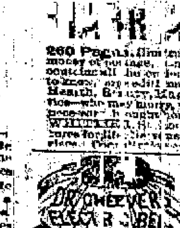

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